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THE GREAT INDIAN QUESTION.

It is important that the country should understand distinctly what the question is on which the recent debates have fixed its profound attention. Is it a question of form, or of party, or of principle? Is it a question for whippers-in only, or for philosophers? To our mind there can be no doubt that it is a most important one, involving a principle and a policy, determining our future relations to India, and which ought to be settled with as little regard to the mere political fortunes of individual statesmen as possible.

In fact, the real issue is simply this, Was Lord Canning right in formally resolving to confiscate, and in announcing that he meant to confiscate, "the proprietary right in the soil" of Oude? That is the vital point. It is open, to be sure, to anybody to say that Ellenborough might have made his rebuke milder, and need not have published it. That is an interesting minor subject, of course, and one which may deserve a word from us presently. But then that is an affair between Ellenborough and the Cabinet, or between the Cabinet and Parliament. The right to confiscate, however, is a moral question of the gravest sort between England and India, and we must not let it be shelved to accommodate a batch of intriguers. Why abolish "the Company," if it were not that the country wanted to direct India itself? Why protest against the old system, and allow things to be done uncensured under it? Let us clear away these preliminary clouds, which are thrown up to

keep people from seeing the real matter at stake, and resolutely keep our eyes on the matter itself.

Lord Canning may or may not have acted with tolerable ability up to the "proclamation" date. Even that, however, is not the point either. Let us nail him to the spot on which we find him, and try him for what he is doing *there*. What is he doing? Why—and here his countrymen must condemn or acquit him—he is confiscating a province. It is useless to argue as to what he was at before, for that is *nihil ad rem*. If we found a butler stealing plate at Mr. Perkins's, it would be no answer on his part that he had been a good butler the month before at Mr. Brown's.

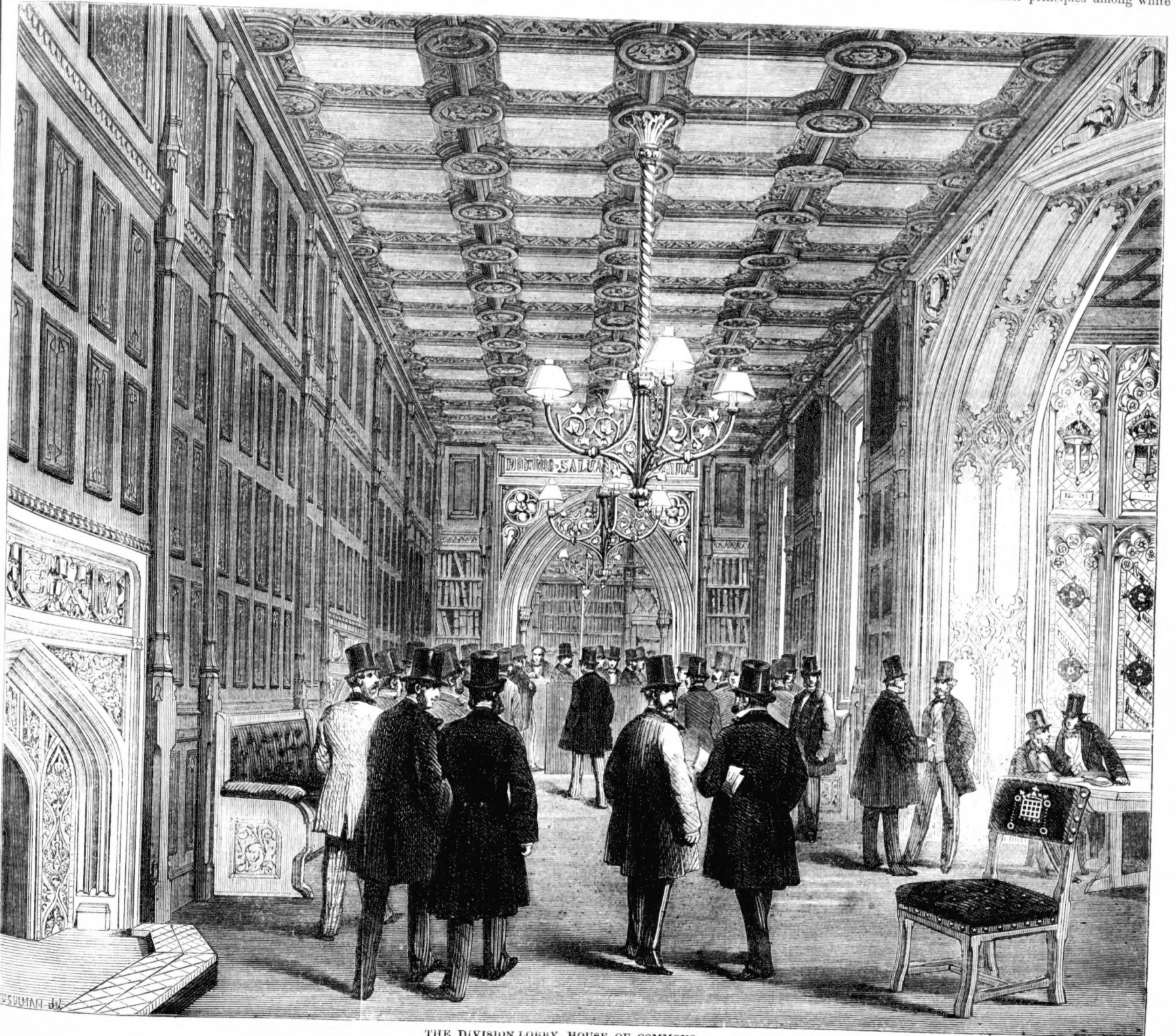
It is our duty, then, to inquire into the special confiscation question, and the general charge is proved by his own proclamation with a clearness which makes denial infamous. If English is English, Lord Canning means to seize the lands of Oude, as William the Conqueror did the manors which he gave to his brother Odo, or to Earl Roger, or to any other of the potentates who so long have vanished out of our peerage. All we have to determine is simply whether this resolution is right, wise, and expedient. What can be got out of the policy in the way of "places," we leave to the whippers-in.

Now, first, let us clear off a difficulty that lies on the threshold. It may be right to have annexed Oude, without its following that it is right to confiscate it. "Annexing" a country is taking its management in hand, superseding its

government—not plundering its private people. The processes are not only distinct, but they are in absolute contradiction to one another. Our only justification in "annexing" was precisely that we meant to protect the people, which their own rulers had failed to do. On any other theory, we are robbers and hypocrites. Just because we had a right to depose the King, we are bound to protect the inhabitants.

And here we may as well remember what our whole position in India has been throughout. It has been not a position of conquest, but emphatically of management. What we fought for was the right to manage—not the right to occupy and possess. We established a native army. We respected or tolerated native religion. We adopted much of native law. Hence, in all our later provinces, we studied the character of the local institutions, more than in the provinces we assumed the control of in the first instance. It was felt that we had made great blunders at first by not understanding these local institutions—especially in our conduct in Bengal under Lord Cornwallis. Does anybody suppose that if we had not consulted the ancient traditions and habits of the people, they would not have risen against us when the sepoys did, to a man? As it is, they sometimes showed deeper symptoms of discontent than we think is generally admitted.

This general policy was the necessary result of our position. To have divided Hindostan on feudal principles among white



THE DIVISION LOBBY, HOUSE OF COMMONS.

people, would have been a job to have drained all Europe first, and barbarised it afterwards.

This policy, too, is the policy of great nations when they attain a stage of civilisation like our own. It was the policy of Julius Cæsar in Gaul. He did not confiscate the private estates of those with whom he had fought. He recognised their social existence, and made himself supreme without making himself detestable. His nation had something to communicate to such races higher than they possessed, and was ultimately the means of organising the modern life of their descendants. This is our proper function in India—not trade only, nor conquest (to speak strictly) at all—but the instruction of the races through a better than native government, and a higher than native example. By such means—not by the sword alone (which failed in the hands of Mussulmans) shall we propagate our religion. Lord Shaftesbury's tactics in this discussion are not only selfish, but short-sighted and inconsistent. He would have us make the natives hate us first, as a preparation for the doctrine that mankind should love one another.

On general historic principles—on the special historic principles which have guided our Indian government—Lord Canning is clearly wrong. He has defied right, and infringed precedent. But if he laughs at these considerations, will he contend that he has done a knowing or prudent thing in issuing this proclamation? Every new telegram increases the serious aspect of the summer campaign. Either the Oudeans meant to fight before the proclamation, or did not. If they did, it will make them fight better; if they did not, it will either change their intentions, or is a wanton bit of cruelty. He has positively given these rebels the very thing they ought never to have had—a good cause! They were clearly wrong when fighting only for the old, bad native government, but it is another thing to fight for very existence.

We have put the main question, the real issue, as fairly as we can, and our readers know whether we are given to the common cant which calls itself philanthropy and defends sepoys. On the minor branches of the controversy we shall say little. Mr. V. Smith is hardly worth another kick, and we are not sorry to think so. Lord Ellenborough's publishing what it was proper for him to write, is not a matter of vital consequence in our eyes. If we cannot hold India in the teeth of an occasional rebuke of a Governor-General, we may as well give it up—for what is the Home Government for on such a supposition? The country has a right to know more about its policy than it has been in the habit of hearing of late years. Indeed, we rather wonder that Lord Ellenborough resigned without striking a blow in that very cause, though, perhaps, the fact that he felt himself too exclusively responsible, for the act made his resignation necessary.

However, we say again such are minor considerations altogether. It is a mean and tricky mind that conveniently keeps great questions out of sight when the object is to get a party triumph out of little ones. There are plenty of such minds in Parliament at present. Our business is not with them, but with that great public which can never be deluded long, and which will make up its mind on this controversy with an eye only to the country's honour and interest.

THE DIVISION LOBBY OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The "divisions," by which all contested questions in the House of Commons are decided, are conducted after the following manner:—In the first place, the strangers are admonished to withdraw, and are, in fact, cleared out of the Legislative Chamber. As soon as this is accomplished, or rather as soon as the order is given, a clerk turns a two-minute hour-glass, and at the same moment bells are rung, by means of electricity, in various parts of the House, to call those members together who may be reading in the library, lounging in the refreshment-rooms, or distributed in other parts of the building. A general rush is then made by members into the Legislative Chamber; and little time is afforded them, for as soon as the sand in the glass is run out, the doors are closed irrevocably. Then the Speaker puts the question, which being responded to, he declares which party, in his opinion, has the majority of voices. His decision is questioned; and to settle it, the "ayes" are directed to file off to the right, the "noes" to the left. The former pass through a door behind the Speaker's chair, the latter leave by the lower end of the House, under the gallery.

The members now find themselves in a corridor called the lobby, and one by one pass through a rail space. Here are stationed two tellers, (members of the opposed parties) and two clerks, who tick off on a printed list the name of every senator as he passes through, and so returns into the House by his appointed door. This arrangement is duplicated, of course, the parties being kept separate all through the operation. Nothing now remains but for the tellers to cast up the votes, the result being announced to the House by the tellers for the successful party.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

The "Moniteur" states that the deplorable conflicts at Gradow, between the Turks and Montenegrins (see an article below in explanation of this affair), have led to new expostulations with the Porte on the part of France and of other Powers, and that the Sultan, deferring to these counsels, transmitted on the 14th orders for the suspension of hostilities. Two French ships of war had previously been dispatched into the Adriatic in order to prevent the landing of Turkish reinforcements at the port of Klek, near Montenegro. The Emperor, in adopting so energetic a course, is said to have the full consent of the British Government.

Count Migeon (another opposition candidate) has been elected for the department of the Haut-Rhin.

The Paris Congress (which, according to the latest arrangements, was to have met on the 20th), is to be postponed, on account of the Ministerial crisis in England.

Sinister rumours have been going the round of political circles for several weeks past about the intentions of France towards Belgium.

Petitions have been received from Algiers remonstrating against the intended separation of the administration of the colony from that of the mother country.

SPAIN.

Two royal decrees have been published, one closing the session of 1858, and the other nominating M. Posada Herrera, deputy, to be Minister of the Interior in the room of M. Diaz, resigned.

The "Espana," a semi-official organ, has an article which declares that for some time the United States have been seeking for a pretext to affront Spain, and that the scheme of a protectorate of Mexico has been mooted with this object. It accordingly recommends the Government to increase its naval forces, and at the same time to take measures for enabling those it already possesses to attack the enemy's forts with success.

AUSTRIA.

The sentiments of the French Emperor, on the affairs of Montenegro, as expressed in the "Moniteur" are not well received in Austria. The Cabinet of that country has it private persons for being displeased

with them, perhaps; but it is known to be irritated by that meddling in the affairs of other nations, which characterises the French Government.

Count Valentine Esterhazy has resigned his post as Austrian Ambassador at St. Petersburg.

The Austrians are said to have arrested the Montenegrin Greek Archbishop, who was supposed to have gone on a mission to St. Petersburg.

PRUSSIA.

The fortifications of Königsberg are to be considerably strengthened. The works are to be commenced immediately. Additional forts are about to be erected at Spandau. A line of eighteen detached forts, extending as far as the heights of Pichelsdorf, about a mile and a half beyond the town, are to be erected, and Spandau will become a fortress of the first rank.

RUSSIA.

Letters from St. Petersburg continue to assert that the measure for enfranchising the serfs meets with great obstacles, especially in the interior of Russia, where the peasants, in certain provinces have assumed a menacing attitude.

ITALY.

The Neapolitan Government is reported to have combated the demand for compensation on behalf of the English engineers. The answer, however, is so framed as to admit of further negotiations.

Serious apprehensions were entertained at Leshon on the 2nd inst. of a renewal of disturbances. For several days numerous patrols were sent out and extraordinary precautions taken.

TURKEY AND MONTENEGRO.

There has been a battle at Gradow, between the Turks and Montenegrins. The Turks seem to have been signally beaten. Their second officer in command was killed, and the whole of the Turkish artillery and baggage fell into the hands of the victorious enemy. The remnants of the Turkish army had, at last accounts, arrived in Trebinje and Klobuk (in the Herzegovina) in a very disordered state. The Bosniak Christians took only a secondary part in the fight, but when they saw the Turks in flight they rose in great numbers, and attacked them all along the line of retreat.

The French Government has taken a very decided part in relation to this affair. The "Moniteur," in announcing the news of the conflict at Gradow, expresses astonishment that while the powers are endeavouring to carry out the Treaty of Paris, "Turkey should assume an attitude towards Montenegro that may give rise to new complications." The Porte has no suzerain rights over Montenegro, never having obtained them by conquest or treaty. It is to be regretted that, after the sacrifices certain Powers have made to maintain its integrity and independence, Turkey "should allow itself to be misled to attack the national existence of a small state, which, in its weakness, appealed to the different Powers of Europe." The force of these sentiments, however, is slightly damaged by intelligence that the Montenegrins, and not the Turks, were the assailants. As we have above mentioned, the French Government sent out two war ships to prevent the landing of Turkish reinforcements in or near Montenegro; but according to later intelligence the Sultan has himself ordered the suspension of hostilities.

AMERICA.

The question of the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty was under discussion in the House of Representatives when the last mail left New York.

The President has signed the Kansas Bill. It was reported that ex-Secretary Stanton and ex-Governor Walker would proceed to Kansas, and commence an agitation in opposition to the bill.

A fire had occurred at Boston involving loss of property to the amount of 200,000 dollars. Four persons were killed by the walls falling upon them.

CHINA.

The *Pays* announces, on the faith of letters from China of the 30th March, that in consequence of despatches which he had received from Calcutta, Lord Elgin, after consulting with his allies, had decided on sending one of the English regiments to India so soon as the first reinforcements should arrive from France, and which were expected about the end of April or the beginning of May. There existed some discrepancy of opinion between Baron Gros and Lord Elgin, the former advocating the adoption of much stronger measures for coercing the Government at Peking than the latter seemed inclined to adopt.

BURIED ALIVE.—About fifteen years since, a rich manufacturer, named Oppelt, died, at Reichenberg, in Austria, and a vault was built in the cemetery for the reception of the body by his widow and children. The widow died about a month ago, and was taken to the same tomb; but when it was opened for that purpose, the coffin of her husband was found open and empty, and the skeleton of the deceased discovered in a corner of the vault in a sitting posture. A commission was appointed to examine into the affair: they reported that in their opinion M. Oppelt was only in a trance when buried, and that, on coming to life, he had forced open the coffin.

ALARM IN ANTIGUA.—A late letter from Antigua says—"The labouring population of Antigua still show a spirit of insubordination, and the more timid of the inhabitants anticipate a riot at the approaching trials of the prisoners; but as there is now a strong military force, consisting of two companies of her Majesty's 49th Regiment, I think they will pass off quietly. As many of the more violent had expressed a determination, in the event of success, to follow the example of Nona Sahib, some gentlemen have sent the female portion of their families to the other islands."

GOLD IN VANCOUVER'S ISLAND.—Late intelligence from the Suwan Country, Vancouver's Island, confirms the report of rich gold discoveries on Frazier's and Thomson's rivers. There was great excitement among the people of Victoria. A large number of persons had returned to Victoria, Vancouver's Island, for provisions and implements for mining, bringing large quantities of gold. They reported the miners to be making from eight to fifty dollars per day. The Indians in that section of country, heretofore regarded as unfriendly, had manifested great friendship for the whites, and no acts of hostility had been committed thus far.

BIRTH AND DEATH OF A HIPPOPOTAMUS.—A young hippopotamus has been born in the Garden of Plants at Paris. The little creature unexpectedly made its appearance at the top of the water of the tank occupied by its mother, and swimming about awhile, the little thing attempted to get on dry ground; but the descent from the sleeping apartment of the parent hippopotami into their bath not being sloped, it had some difficulty in getting out of the water. The mother then came to the rescue, but in her endeavours to assist her little one up the steep, managed so to bruise and injure its tender body, that it died the same evening.

THE TRUCKLOVE PROSECUTION.—The Government, we understand, have expressed their willingness to abandon the prosecution of Mr. Trucklove on condition that Mr. Adams, the author of the pamphlet on "Typhoid," would give himself up. Mr. Adams's offer to do this has been resisted by the Defence Committee, who are unwilling to consent to this arrangement, unless the expenses incurred in the defence be defrayed by the Government, who have placed themselves, they say, in a false position by arresting Mr. Trucklove, the publisher, on a warrant, and originally refusing to substitute Mr. Adams for him as the person to be prosecuted.

SUNDAY EVENING SERVICES AT ST. PAUL'S.—A committee has been appointed to assist the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's in fitting up the cathedral for special services. As little obstruction as possible is to be introduced. Chairs and matting are to be provided for a very large congregation under the dome and contiguous parts of the nave and transepts; the remaining space to be separated during service by curtains, drawn across wherever it shall be found most desirable, for the purpose of enclosing the voice of the preacher, and for the exclusion of the interruptions to the service from without. All permanent fittings, or any alterations to the existing choir, are to be reserved for future consideration.

THE STRAND MODEL LODGING HOUSES.—The model lodging houses erected in Eagle Court, Strand (opposite Somerset House), were formally opened on Friday. The buildings afford commodious and well-arranged homes for nearly 40 families, and combine, under the approval of the Board of Health, every improvement in ventilation, water and gas supply, and other advantages calculated to improve the sanitary condition of the occupants. To each family will be appropriated a sitting-room (lighted with gas) and a bed-room, at a rental little exceeding that of a single miserable room in the locality. Tenants will be allowed to occupy more rooms if the number in family require it. There is a water supply of 3,000 gallons, or 80 gallons per family. The building altogether contains 76 rooms, of which nine may be divided double rooms. The average size of the rooms is 12 feet by 10 feet, by 2 feet clear height.

THE INDIAN REVOLT.

The following intelligence relating to the Indian rebellion has been received by telegraph:—

Sir Colin Campbell had an interview with the Governor of Allahabad, on the 12th of April, and on the 20th was back at Lucknow for Bithoor (which was entirely in the hands of the rebels) accompanying a column under General Walpole.

General Grant had marched from Lucknow on Friday.

The bulk of the Oude army continued at Lucknow. The Oude troops had retired upon their own frontier.

Bareilly and Calpee were still in the hands of the rebels, who were also in force along the river, near Futehpoore and near Meerut. H. Rose's advance on Calpee had been delayed by the fact that the Kotah rebels would fall on Jhansi. Orders had been issued for the Roberts to advance to Kotah, to co-operate with Sir H. Rose. Sir Whitlock's force remained at Saugor.

On April 15th, Sir E. Lugard relieved Azimghur. The rebels treated with regularity, but lost three guns, and a great number of men. Sir E. Lugard was pursuing the enemy to the Gogra.

Brigadier Seaton had defeated the rebels near Fattenghaur; they were totally routed, lost two guns, and all their ammunition. One was a slight; the enemy had some 300 killed and wounded.

A small Bombay force had defeated a body of rebels in the M. S. mountains; otherwise all was quiet in the Presidency.

The Punjab and Sindh continued quiet, and order was being restored in the northern Malhatta country.

Lord Canning was about to leave Allahabad for Calcutta. The weather was setting in everywhere, accompanied by the usual rains and storms.

General Lowe having started for England, Sir James Duff replaced him at the Council Board.

It is reported that we lost in the capture of Lucknow 1,000 men and 700 men in killed and wounded. The loss of the army, it is said, have been 3,000 in killed alone, which, if true, shows that the rebels took the earliest opportunity of bolting, and considering the fact that had concentrated in that city, at least ten times the number of men must have escaped. From Lucknow itself we learn that the rebels took the town who had fled were gradually returning to their original positions, and that business had been re-commenced. But almost everywhere was deserted, and little confidence seemed as yet to prevail in our own position, though, owing to high prices and punctuality in payment, supplies of all sorts were procurable without difficulty.

It seems clear that we are to have a hot-weather campaign in the hands. Beaten everywhere, the rebels still congregate wherever there is a chance of plunder or of anarchy. They seem at length to have a recognised leader, Bahadur Khan, who was, by the last accounts, building up an administration, collecting revenues, founding a mint, and striking coin in his own name. Several leaders (Nona Sahib, for instance) have submitted to this man, who rose from the ranks.

Lord Canning's policy is warmly attacked by the Indian Press, and seems to have caused almost as much alarm as dissatisfaction.

PROCLAMATION BY PRINCE MIRZA.

The following extraordinary proclamation was issued by Prince Mirza Mahomet Feroze Shah on the 17th of February, 1858:—

"Be it known to all the Hindoo and Mahometan inhabitants of India that to rule over a country is one of the greatest blessings from Heaven, and is denied to a tyrant or an oppressor. Within the last few years the British commenced to oppress the people in India under different pretexts, and endeavoured to eradicate Hindooism and Mahometanism, and to make all the people embrace Christianity. The Almighty Power, observing this, directed the hearts of the people to a different course, and now every one has turned to annihilate the English, and they have nearly done so. Through wars and ambition, the British have shown some resistance, though in vain. Through Divine mercy that will in a short time be reduced to nothing."

"Let this also be known to all the Hindoes and Mussulmans, that the English bear the bitterest animosity towards them. Should they become predominant in this country—which God forbid—they will destroy religion, property, and even the life of every one. A brief sketch of the rise and intentions of the Supreme Court and Parliament is hereby given, in order to warn the people that they should get rid of habits of meanness, and strive in unity to destroy the infidels."

"When the Indian troops mutinied to save their religion, and killed all infidels in several places, the wise men of England were of opinion that, had the British authorities in India kept the following things in view, the mutiny would never have broken out:—1. They should have destroyed the race of the former kings and nobles. 2. They should have burnt all books of every other religion. 3. They should not have left even a bazaar of ground to any of the native rulers. 4. They should have intermarried among the natives, so that after a short time all would have become one race. 5. They should not have taught the use of artillery to the natives. 6. They should not have left arms among the natives. 7. They should not have employed any native until he consented to eat and drink with Europeans. 8. The mosques and Hindoo temples should not have been allowed to stand. 9. Neither Mosques nor Brahmins should have been allowed to preach. 10. The several cases brought into the courts should have been decided according to English laws. 11. English priests should have performed all nuptial ceremonies of the natives according to their English custom. 12. All prescriptions of the Hindoo and Mussulman physicians should have been prohibited, and English medicines furnished instead. 13. Neither Hindoo nor Mussulman fakirs should have been allowed to convert people without the permission of English missionaries. 14. European doctors only should have been allowed to assist native women in childbed. But the authorities did not take means to introduce these measures. On the contrary, they always encouraged the people, so much so that they at last broke out. Had the authorities kept in view the maxims above alluded to, the natives would have remained quiet for thousands of years."

"These are now the real intentions of the English, but all of us must conjointly exert ourselves for the protection of our lives, property, and religion, and to root out the English from this country. Thus we shall, through Divine mercy, gain great victory over them. I the Prince, hereby draw a brief sketch of my travels, and I hope the people will pay attention to what I say."

"Before the destruction of the English I went on a pilgrimage to Mecca, and on my return I observed that the English were in a bad and hazardous position. I therefore offered thanks to God because it is in my nature to follow the principles of my religion and to promulgate justice. I preached many at Delhi to raise a religious war; I then hastened towards Gwalior, where the majority of the military officers promised to kill the English and take up my cause. A small portion of the Gwalior army accompanied me. I had not the least intention to announce war before I had everything in order, but the army became very enthusiastic and commenced fighting the enemy (the English). Though our army was then but a handful, and that of the enemy very large in numbers, still we fought manfully, and though apparently we were defeated, in reality we were victorious over our enemy, for we killed 1,000 of them. Since then I have been collecting as well as exhorting the people. I have exerted myself in procuring ammunition up to this day, now four months since the commencement. There is an army of 150,000 old and new men are now bound by a solemn oath of obedience my cause. I have collected considerable treasure and munitions of war in many places, and in a short time I shall clear the country of the English."

"Since the real purpose of this war is to save religion, let every Hindoo and Mussulman render assistance to the utmost. Those that are rich should offer their prayers. The rich, but old, should assist our sacred war with money. These in perfect health, as well as young, should attend to it. But all those who are in the service of other Mirza British, Kenar British, in Lucknow, and of Khan Bahadur Khan at Bareilly, should not venture out to join us, for these rulers are themselves using their best and worst to clear the country of all infidels. All who join us should do so with a view of promulgating their religion, not with that of worldly avarice. The victory will certainly smile upon us; then distinguished heads will be preferred on the people at large."

"The delay in defeating the English has been caused by treacherous, innocent children and women without any moral sense who have followed leaders, whose commands were not obeyed. Let us all avoid such persons, and then proclaim a sacred war."

"Lastly, The great and small in this campaign will be equal, for we are warring a religious war. I (the Prince) do now proclaim a sacred war, and exhort all, according to the tenets of their religion, to assist themselves. The rest I leave to God."

"We shall certainly conquer the English, and our country will be free, and people again to my assistance."

"Printed and Published, by Shaukat Ali, at the Press of the Government, at Lucknow."

THE COURT OF DIRECTORS TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.—On the 8th of May the Court of Directors of the East India Company despatched a letter to the Governor-General, which said:—

offences with which you will be called upon to deal are of three different kinds. Firstly, high crimes, instigated by malice, premeditated, and aggravated by treachery and cruelty. Secondly, offences the results of weakness, rather than of malice, into which it is believed that many have been drawn by the contamination of example; by the fear of opposing themselves to their more powerful contrivance, or by the belief that they have been compromised by the acts of their associates, rather than by any active desire to embarrass the existing Government. And, thirdly, offences of a less positive character, amounting to little more than passive connivance at evil, or at most to the act of giving such assistance to the rebels as, if not given, would have been forcibly extorted, and which in many cases it would have been death to refuse to bodies of dangerous and exasperated mutineers. It is the first only of these offences the perpetrators of which, and their accomplices, it will be our duty to visit with the severest penalty which you can inflict.

As you can have suppressed the active hostility of the enemy, your first duty will be the restoration of public confidence. It will be your privilege, when the disorganised provinces shall no longer be convulsed in intestine disorder, to set an example of toleration and forbearance towards the subject-people, and to endeavour, by every means consistent with the security of the British Empire in the East, to allay the irritation and suspicion which, if suffered to retain possession of the minds of the Native and European inhabitants of the country, will eventually lead to nothing less calamitous than a war of races.

THE LATE SIR MOUNTSTUART JACKSON.—The following letter, recovered from the wreck of the *Ata*, gives a few particulars as to the death of Sir M. Jackson and his companions:—"Jan. 24.—I had not the courage, in my last hurried note, to give you a detailed account of my beloved brother's sad end, neither can I now bear to dwell on this subject. It would appear that when we left the Bailey Guard, or Residency, on the memorable night of the 24th of September, the friends at Lucknow were much amazed as soon as the intelligence reached their ears. They had been thirsting for our aid, and for the large amount of treasure that we possessed. Through God's help, women, children, sick, and wounded passed through the midst of the city; the treasure was also safely carried away, and every soul reached Dikooosa in safety. The demons felt themselves outdone, and, probably stung to the quick by a sense of their own cowardice, which had permitted such a splendid move to have been executed without their having struck a single blow or made the slightest endeavour to baffle it, enraged at this and the loss of the treasure, they wreaked their cowardly vengeance on helpless prisoners. They rushed to the Kaiser Bagh—the Moulvie, some say, at their head—and seized upon their victims. The ladies, it is said, were saved at the interference of the Begum. This may be true, and I hope it is so. The poor prisoners were tied together and blown off a gun—poor Perick, Barnes, Sir Mountstuart Jackson, and Martin, the sergeant-major. I have seen the man who buried their poor mangled remains three days after the fearful act had been committed."

LIEUTENANT WILLOUGHBY.—The Court of Directors of the East India Company, in consideration of the circumstances under which the noble Lieutenant G. D. Willoughby, of the Bengal Artillery, met his death at Delhi, have resolved to grant to his mother an annuity of £150, commencing with the date of her son's decease.

DUELLING AS UNDERSTOOD BY FRENCH OFFICERS.

Some time ago the "Figaro" (the Legitimist "Charivari" or "Punch") published an article on the sub-tenants of the French army, in which their style of life and manners were "shown up." The article, which was signed "Nemo," a *mon de plume* adopted by one of the writers of that paper, M. de Pène, appears to have excited a feeling of great irritation in military circles, as shortly after its publication the writer received several letters, calling on him to give the writers thereof the satisfaction of a gentleman. M. de Pène, it appears, gave the honour of selection to the first aspirant, an officer of the 9th Chasseurs, named Courtiel, and the encounter took place in a retired spot in the neighbourhood of Paris. In a short time the officer was wounded in the arm by the civilian, and the affair terminated. The former assured his opponent that he had not the slightest animosity against him, and they shook hands now that all was over. To the surprise of the civilians, another subaltern, of the name of Hyène, stepped forward, and said that the affair could not end thus—that the pleasantry of the "Figaro" had offended the whole body of the sub-tenants of the French army; and that he, as one, demanded satisfaction on the spot. M. de Pène declared that he did not consider himself bound to renew the contest; he had already exposed his life by giving satisfaction for the presumed offence, and if he consented to expose himself to the sword of another adversary for the same cause, he might be called upon to fight with the whole army. Sub-Lieutenant Hyène was not satisfied; he answered angrily; the rejoinder was equally warm; hard words were exchanged; according to some a blow was struck by the officer; according to others he flung a glove in the face of M. de Pène; while, on the other hand, others affirm that neither the one nor the other occurred. The upshot was that a second duel ensued, and M. de Pène, who had already escaped one adversary, was in a few minutes run through the body by a second, and was conveyed in a desperate state to a public-house in the neighbourhood. There is little or no hope of saving him.

The principal Editor of the "Figaro," named Villomaisin, demanded an audience of the Emperor; it was declined; he was referred by the Emperor's private secretary to the Minister of Justice. The officer has been ordered under arrest by the Minister of War, and a report has been presented to this functionary for the Ministerial department.

No notice was taken of this affair in the French journals; but of course it is known all over Paris, where the effect produced is most painful. "It is the subject of conversation in every society, and it is undeniable," says a correspondent of the "Times," "that the military element, which so largely enters into the composition of the Government, and which has gained for it so much unpopularity, tends to excite discontent among the population in an unusual degree; and you may judge of this by the fact that this duel is regarded as an important and even ominous event."

DEATH OF THE DUCHESS OF ORLEANS.

We regret to learn of the untimely death of the Duchess of Orleans. This melancholy event, which took place at Claremont on Tuesday morning, was occasioned by an attack of influenza, which, until a few days before the Princess's death, failed to excite apprehension. The Duchess was a lady of great amiability and accomplishments, and bore the misfortunes of her chequered career with dignity and fortitude. She was born on the 24th of January, 1811, and consequently was 47 years of age.

The Prince Consort, shortly after the sad news reached the Queen at Buckingham Palace, left town for Richmond, on a visit of condolence to the surviving relatives of the Duchess. The Duchess of Cambridge and other members of the Royal family likewise paid visits to the ex-Royal family of France soon after the intelligence was received.

REGULAR IMPOSTURE.—For the last forty years, in the quiet of a humble abode in Versailles, inhabited by decayed Legitimist families, a lady dressed in a garb of semi-monastic style was known to pursue the even tenor of her way, received into the local circles of aristocracy, and in receipt from a noble family of 6,000*fr.* annuity, as ex-abbess of a suppressed monastery. At her death, last week, it was discovered that she was a man. The old abbess must have died in emigration, and a scindler of the rougher kind, getting her papers, has personated her for near half a century.

RETRIBUTION OF CHRISTIANITY.—The "Annales du Commerce Extérieur" calls the attention of shippers to the fact that, in consequence of a great part of the town of Christiania, in Norway, having been lately destroyed by fire, vessels which proceed thither in ballast will find to their advantage in carrying cargoes of bricks and building stones, which would find ready sale.

RUSSIAN PROGRESS.—The "Colony Gazette" states that the Emperor of Russia has decided that theatres shall be established in the nineteen chief towns of the Governments of Great Russia, four in Little Russia, four in the Caucasus, five in the kingdom of Kalan, three in the kingdom of Ararat, five in Southern Russia, eight in Western Russia, Finland, and Silesia, and five in Poland. All these theatres are to receive subvention from the Imperial instruction also to be established in the chief towns of governments and other large places.

IRELAND.

EXECUTIONS.—The two brothers Cormack, convicted at the last assizes of the murder of Mr. John Ellis, were hanged at Nenagh last week. Great exertions were made on behalf of the convicts, on account of the chief witness against them being an informer of notoriously bad character, who had participated in the murder, but all was in vain. The wretched men to the very last moment of their existence persisted in their innocence of the crime. When Daniel Cormack came in sight of the people, he raised his voice, and said, in a loud tone, "Lord, have mercy on me! for you, Jesus, know that I neither killed him, nor part in that for which I am about to die. Good people, pray for me! Lord, have mercy on me!" The brother made a similar declaration.

ELECTION RIOTS IN LIMERICK.—The writ for the election of a representative for the City of Limerick, in the name of Major Gavin, was on Saturday forwarded to the High Sheriff. Mr. John Bull, backed by the Catholic Bishop of Limerick, was in the field. The "Limerick Reporter" says:—"Persons are even now to be employed on all hands. The utmost excitement prevails on every side. Conveying on the part of the rival candidates has been going on vigorously all the week. Frequent collisions have taken place between parties interested in the success of their favourites; and altogether all the bitterness and bad feeling, which no victory on any side can compensate, are prevalent in fatal magnitude. At a meeting of magistrates, it was decided that the High Sheriff should make an application for three squadrons of cavalry, three hundred infantry, in addition to the garrison; and that the police force should be increased to six hundred men."

SCOTLAND.

A TOUCH OF NATURE.—Some gentlemen, passing through the village of Renton, Dumfriesshire, a few evenings ago, had their attention directed to a dark object in the churchyard. On going in to ascertain what it was, they found a boy of tender years lying flat on his face, and apparently sound asleep over a recently-made grave. Thinking this was not a safe bed for him, they awakened him and asked how he came to be there? He said he was used to go home, as his sister, with whom he resided, had threatened to beat him. "And where does your sister live?" asked one of the party. "In Dumfries," was the answer. "In Dumfries—nearly four miles off!" and how come you to wander so far away from home? "I just cum," sobbed the poor little fellow, "because my mother's grave was here." His mother had been buried there a short time before, and his seeking a refuge at her grave in his sorrow was a beautiful touch of nature in a child who could scarcely have yet learned to realise the true character of the separation.—North British Herald.

THE NEW SCOTCH JUDGE.—On the assembling of the Court of Session, last week, for the summer session, Mr. Penny, advocate, presented Her Majesty's commission appointing him one of the judges of the court, in room of the late Lord Handyside. The judge-elect then went through the usual prescribed trials as Lord Prothonotary, hearing cases both in the outer and inner house, and giving judgment at the bar, after which formalities he was sworn into office, and took his seat on the bench. The judicial title chosen by Mr. Penny is Lord Kinloch.

THE PROVINCES.

COLLIERY STRIKE.—On Thursday week an open-air demonstration of colliers was held at Wakefield, to support the men at present on strike, in consequence of a 15 per cent. reduction. The meeting was of the most orderly and peaceable kind; when it terminated the "Hundred Psalm" was sung.

MURDER ON THE HIGH SEAS.—John Shields, boatswain, and George Williamson and James Thom, sailors, on board the American ship *J. S. Parsons*, are in custody, at Liverpool, charged with having caused the death of Henry Barwell, a fellow seaman. It was stated that the ship left New Orleans for Liverpool on the 19th of March last, on the evening of which day the prisoner Shields is charged with having caused the death of Henry Barwell, a fellow seaman. It was stated that the ship left New Orleans for Liverpool on the 19th of March last, on the evening of which day the prisoner Shields is charged with having caused the death of Henry Barwell, a fellow seaman. It was stated that the ship left New Orleans for Liverpool on the 19th of March last, on the evening of which day the prisoner Shields is charged with having caused the death of Henry Barwell, a fellow seaman.

POISONING A CHILD WITH INK.—Mary Jones, formerly a school teacher in Ireland, lately arrived in Liverpool, and was received into the workhouse, where, in a month afterwards, she was delivered of a female child. She was often rebuked for her neglect of the child, and had been heard to express a wish that it was dead. On Friday evening a woman belonging to the same ward as the prisoner, hearing the infant crying in bed, took it up, when it vomited a quantity of black matter like ink. A small pan, which had evidently contained ink, was found under the bed, and an ink-bottle was also found in the window, concealed behind a board. It was evident that she had systematically been administering ink to the child. The woman had never taken ink in defence, and she was committed for trial.

GREAT FIRE NEAR KEIGHLEY.—A fire of an alarming character broke out at Duckroyd, near Keighley, shortly before Friday midnight, destroying the large new warehouse of Messrs. Sugden and Brothers; but by the prompt attendance of the fire engines, and the efforts of the fire brigades, some large mills and weaving sheds adjoining were saved. The damage extends to several thousand pounds.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—Alexander McDonald, a bookseller, John Cookson, chemist, a finger named Conthwaite, and a young lad, named Wheatley, 1 ft. Shields harbour in a foxyboat, on Sunday morning, for a cruise to Marsden Rock. Mr. McDonald and Cookson were probably two of the best swimmers on the Tyne, both of them holding silver medals for prowess in that art. In the early part of the afternoon the voyagers arrived off Marsden, and Conthwaite, who had charge of the boat, put her in towards the shore. In the Bay of Marsden there is an outer reef of sand across which the sea breaks. Of this it seems that Conthwaite was ignorant. The consequence was that upon approaching this reef, a sea about two feet high struck the boat and half filled her with water; another wave capsize her, and the four young men were precipitated into the water. They could all swim. Cookson kept away from the boat, but the other three got on to her bottom, and clung there until another sea came and turned her over again. Cookson now called to McDonald, and they swam towards each other. McDonald, saying he was dreadfully weak, rested with one hand on his friend's shoulder. Cookson bade him not lose heart, as the "Allens at Marsden" were sure to see them, and they must try and escape the waves. McDonald having dropped off Cookson's shoulder, Cookson picked up an oar and rowed it towards him, and he saw McDonald's dog swim up with a piece of plank to his master, and leave it with him. McDonald and the other two persons again managed to get hold of the boat, but Cookson kept off. Presently he observed another sea coming in, and dived to avoid its force. On rising again, he saw that the breaker had swept his companions away, and had entirely sunk the boat. For a moment his heart sunk, but he determined to make an effort to reach the shore, which was from sixty to seventy yards off. The nearer he approached it, the more he felt the back sweep of the waves, and he had to drive and row toward their force. As he approached the land, he observed a young woman, who was standing at the foot of a rock, waiting to him, and he made in that direction; and when at length he managed to touch the ground with his feet, she ran into the water and helped him out. McDonald was paying his addresses to this young lady (whose name is Ellen); and as Cookson got to land, she asked, "Were there any more of you?" If Mac (meaning McDonald) had been here, he would have saved you all." Cookson replied, "He was amongst us; I saw which she burst into a paroxysm of grief. Cookson fell down on the sand from weakness, but in the hands of a surgeon he soon recovered.

A FATAL ENDING TO A LITTLE CAVARREL.—Thomas Watts and Joseph Morley, who lodged together at Unsworth, a few miles from Chesterfield, had a little quarrel about some eggs, which they had for supper. Watts, in fun, ate all the eggs, as Morley did not come to the table, but he paid for them. Some more were prepared for Morley, who grew angry, and broke them on the floor. Watts remonstrated; the dispute grew warmer, and at length Morley got Watts against the wall, and stabbed him in three places. Watts rushed out into the street, and fell down dead. Morley was apprehended.

FATAL EXPLOSION IN AN IRONSTONE PIT.—An explosion of a very serious nature occurred on Monday in an ironstone pit at Wingerworth, near Chesterfield. Four men, including the manager, were killed. They have all left families.

OUR DEFENCES.—Colonel Wilford, R.A., delivered a lecture, a few days ago, on "The Coast Defences of England." Lord Palmerston, at the close of the lecture, said he was happy to say that Portsmouth was now being strongly fortified by land and by sea, under the direction of Sir John Burgoyne, and that in a few years it would be rendered perfectly impregnable. He hoped that Plymouth would next be placed in a similar state of defence, and that it would not be long before Dover, which is the key to this country in any attack from our powerful neighbour, would be also effectively fortified.

FATAL SHIPWRECK ON THE IRISH COAST.

Persons, the recent heavy gale which visited the Irish coast the barque *Maria* had got embay. In Dunblak Bay, as far as both her anchors. She went ashore on the South Bili, where she lay her side on in the sea, which made a complete breach over her. "On hearing the news," says a correspondent, "I took a car, and proceeded to the Black Rock, on the opposite side of the town, where I could clearly see her as she was in the rizing. It was blowing at the time a complete gale of wind from the S.W., to which our bay is all open, with a heavy sea running. I mistook two boats' crews of hardy, willing fellows. I took charge of one of them myself, and boats proceeded out in the teeth of as heavy a gale as ever blew on this coast. The boats were only common open yaws, each manned by six men. They manfully pulled through the heavy breakers for nearly three miles, and within a short distance of the unfortunate men, but to our great grief, we were compelled to put back, as the sea was now actually running mountains high, and both crews were completely exhausted, and were hardly able to keep the boats from filling. By this time a steamer's life-boat arrived on the spot, but she was of no more service than an ordinary boat, and was compelled to return to shore. We at last returned to town, compelled to leave the poor fellows to spend an awful night in that cold, icy rigging. A meeting of the inhabitants was immediately convened, and three of the most experienced master mariners nobly volunteered to take command of three more ship's life-boats, with a picked crew in each. The boats pulled out of our river through as heavy a sea as ever men contended with. Two of the boats succeeded in getting nearly alongside the ship, when poor Captain Kelly's boat was overwhelmed with a heavy sea, and went down stern foremost. Captain Hynd's boat, being nearly fifty yards off, pulled up from the wreck, dashed through the foaming breakers, and succeeded in picking up all Kelly's men; but the noble man himself had sunk to rise no more, exclaiming as he went down, 'Lord have mercy on me! farewell, boys! take care of yourselves.' Three of his crew died in the boat, from cold and exhaustion. The other boat returned to the shore, compelled to leave again unable the shipwrecked crew to their fate."

The new life-boat of the Royal National Life-boat Institution at Drogheda, which is about ten miles off, was about to be sent for the next morning, when to our great joy we perceived a boat, commanded by Mr. Robert Shanley, of the Coastguard, which had left the north side of the bay, struggling nobly to gain the ill-fated bark, which was now on her beam ends, her mainmast having been cut away and her unhappy crew still in the rigging. The boat succeeded on the first trip in taking off seven of the crew, who were brought on shore more dead than alive, not one of them having had any food for three days. The boat, again commanded by the brave Shanley, returned on her errand of mercy and succeeded in taking off four more of the ship's crew, the master being the last to leave his ill-fated vessel. Seven of his crew had perished on board the bark.

Ten boats including Shanley's, had put off during the long interval, and the Royal National Life-boat Institution has presented its silver medal to each of the men who took charge of the boats, and £50 in aid of the local subscriptions now raising for providing for the families of the drowned, and for rewarding the boats' crews."

A FIRE AT SEA.—The *Phoenix*, recently arrived at Liverpool from Mobile, reports one of the most lamentable catastrophes that can occur at sea—the destruction of a ship by fire. On the 11th instant, the *Phoenix*, being in lat. 31 N., long. 16 W., fell in with the ship *Grand Duchess*, which sailed from New York for Liverpool on the 15th of April. The *Grand Duchess* was then on fire, and in a most dangerous and critical position, as regards not only the ship herself, but her passengers and crew. Her whole cargo consisted of materials of the most inflammable character, being composed of 2,883 barrels of resin, 2,182 barrels of turpentine, 1,197 barrels of spirits of turpentine, 70 barrels of gum, 245 tons of logwood, and 7,000 staves. The ship was totally consumed, but the *Phoenix* saved all on board.

A RACE AT SEA.—The steamers *Arango* and *Saxonia*, which arrived at Cowes on Friday, the 14th, left New York on the last inst. When they had both been to sea four days, the *Arango* got ahead of the *Saxonia*, and fired two runs in triumph. On a few days afterwards, the *Saxonia* got ahead of the *Arango*, and fired three runs. They lost sight of each other from time to time, in the day as well as in the night; and at length the *Saxonia* arrived at Cowes about four hours before the *Arango*. The two ships together brought over nearly eight hundred passengers.

SHIPPING STATISTICS.—In the year 1857, there were employed in the trade of the United Kingdom 27,396 British steamers and sailing vessels of 6,853,795 tons, and 21,912 foreign vessels of 4,621,191 tons (entered inwards); and 27,113 British ships of 6,819,402 tons, with 23,469 foreign vessels of 4,863,191 tons (cleared outwards). 1,085 timber ships of 187,181 tons, and 193 iron vessels of 63,291 tons, were built and registered in the United Kingdom last year; 1,727 vessels were sold and transferred, 692 of 157,688 were wrecked, and 79 were broken up; 17 colonial-built ships and 74 foreign-built ships were registered in the various ports of the kingdom last year.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT AT ST. KATHARINE'S DOCKS.—At the St. Katharine's Docks, the goods, when landed from the ships alongside the quays, are taken up to the different floors of the lofty warehouses by what are termed "lifts," worked by hydraulics. They run up from the quays through the centre of the building, and communicate with each floor. On Saturday afternoon, some heavy chests of sugar were being taken up by the "lift," and on its reaching the level with the fifth floor, two labouring men went on to the platform or staging of the "lift" to remove the sugar, when a link of the raising chain suddenly broke, and the whole apparatus, "lift," men, and sugar, fell with a crash to the bottom of the shaft, a depth of at least sixty feet. The noise occasioned by the falling "lift" for a time created quite a panic among the workmen, who ran away from the quay. The poor fellows who fell with the "lift" were afterwards found to be hopelessly injured. They died shortly after.

EXTRAORDINARY ACCIDENT.—On Saturday evening, one of Messrs. Pickford's van-drivers proceeded to the "wash," at Nine Elms, to water his horses. As the horses stooped to drink, the reins got under the pole, and kept their heads down. This irritated them, and prevented the driver from pulling them in. The result was that they went forward, and got into the run of the tide in the Thames, which immediately carried off horses, van, and driver. A lighterman put off in a boat, and succeeded in rescuing the driver. The bodies of the horses and the van were recovered next morning, a quarter of a mile below the place where they sank.

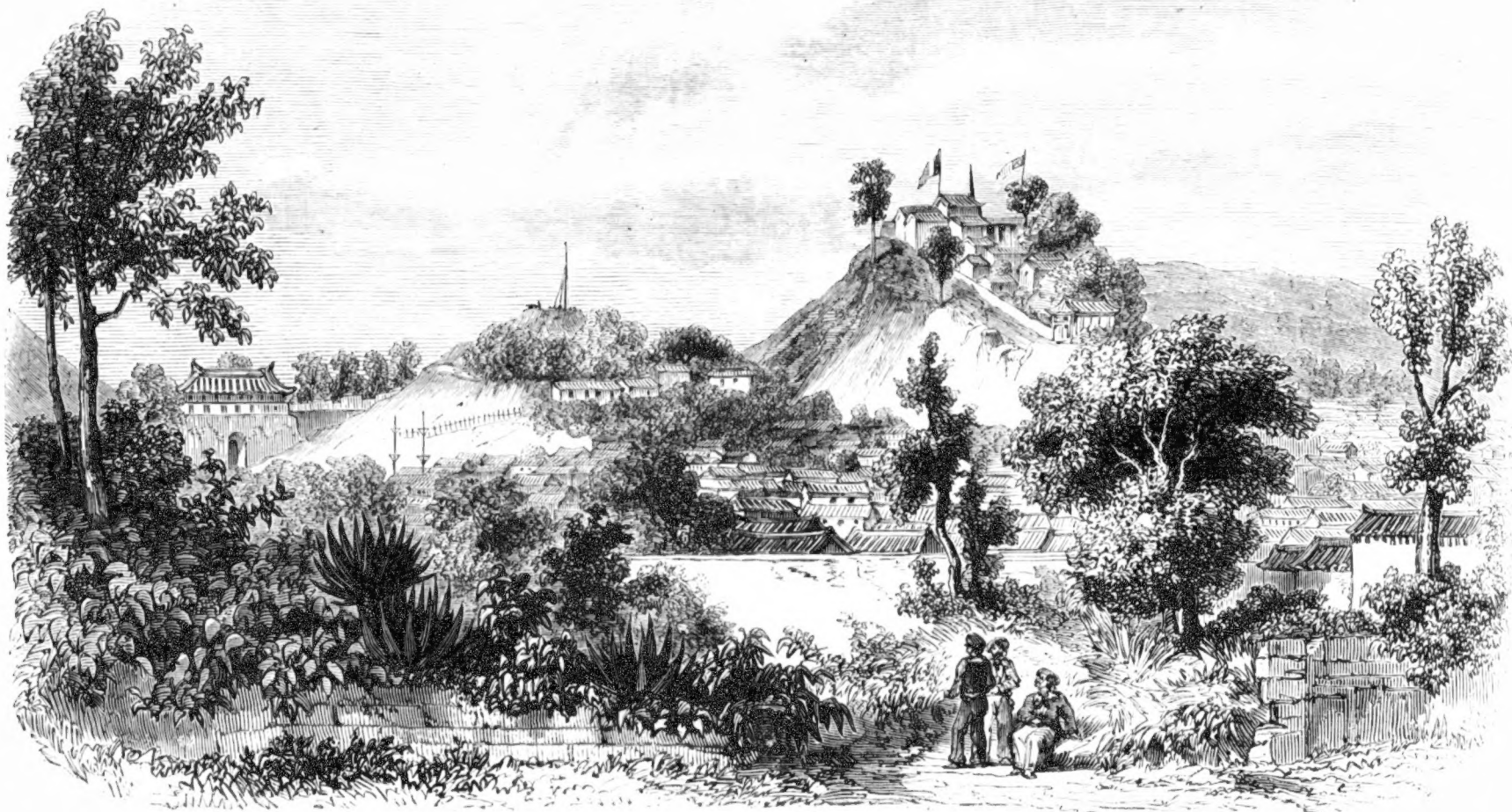
THE FRENCH QUARTERS IN CANTON.

When Canton was captured, our readers will remember, search was made in all quarters of the city for the Chinese leaders, civil and military. The Tartar General was found in his yamen, which so far from presenting any of the usual appearances of a mansion, a barrack, or a stronghold, was simply a ruin, surrounded by vast courtyards overgrown with weeds. The floors were rotten; bats hung to the roofs in hundreds—it was a desolation. A few days after, several English and French officers went to allot the yamen for quarters, and found only two rooms fitted for the occupation of civilised man. However, the French made the best of these; and with their usual skill in adaptation under such circumstances, soon converted the yamen into comfortable quarters, presenting the appearance exhibited in our engravings.

EX-COMMISSIONER YEH.

The Special Correspondent of the "Times," in China, adds a pendant to his picture of Yeh, reprinted in the "Illustrated Times" of last week. He says:—"Since I last wrote, a change has come over the behaviour of our Chinese *détaché*. At that time he would scarcely answer a question. A celebrated Eastern scholar called upon him to try to learn Buddhism from him. Yeh would not know anything about it. Mr. Layard tried to get him to admit that he knew of such an assembly as the British Parliament, or of such a thing as public opinion in England. Yeh knew not of such things. The fat, unwieldy King of Oude, who occupies the house immediately opposite (at Calcutta) and grumbles all day long at being deprived of the solace of his zenana, manifested a curiosity, from which it seems crowned heads are not always exempt, and actually applied to the Town Major to have some trees cut down which intercept the view of Yeh's verandah. The King would have called upon the Mandarin if the latter had given him the least encouragement; but Yeh treated all mention of him with the utmost scorn, refused to believe that he had ever been a king, and would not look towards his dwelling. Yeh could not be interested in these black potentates. He has great contempt for us that we have left any of their heads on."

"Suddenly, however, all this apathy has given way. The Mandarin now converses with freedom; he condescends to deny all knowledge of the Hong-Kong poisonings. He endeavours to explain away his proclamation for English heads. He expresses a special contempt for the East India Company and their magnates."



GENERAL VIEW OF THE FRENCH QUARTERS AT CANTON, SKETCHED FROM THE GARDENS OF THE TARTAR-GENERAL.—(FROM A SKETCH BY M. ROUX.)

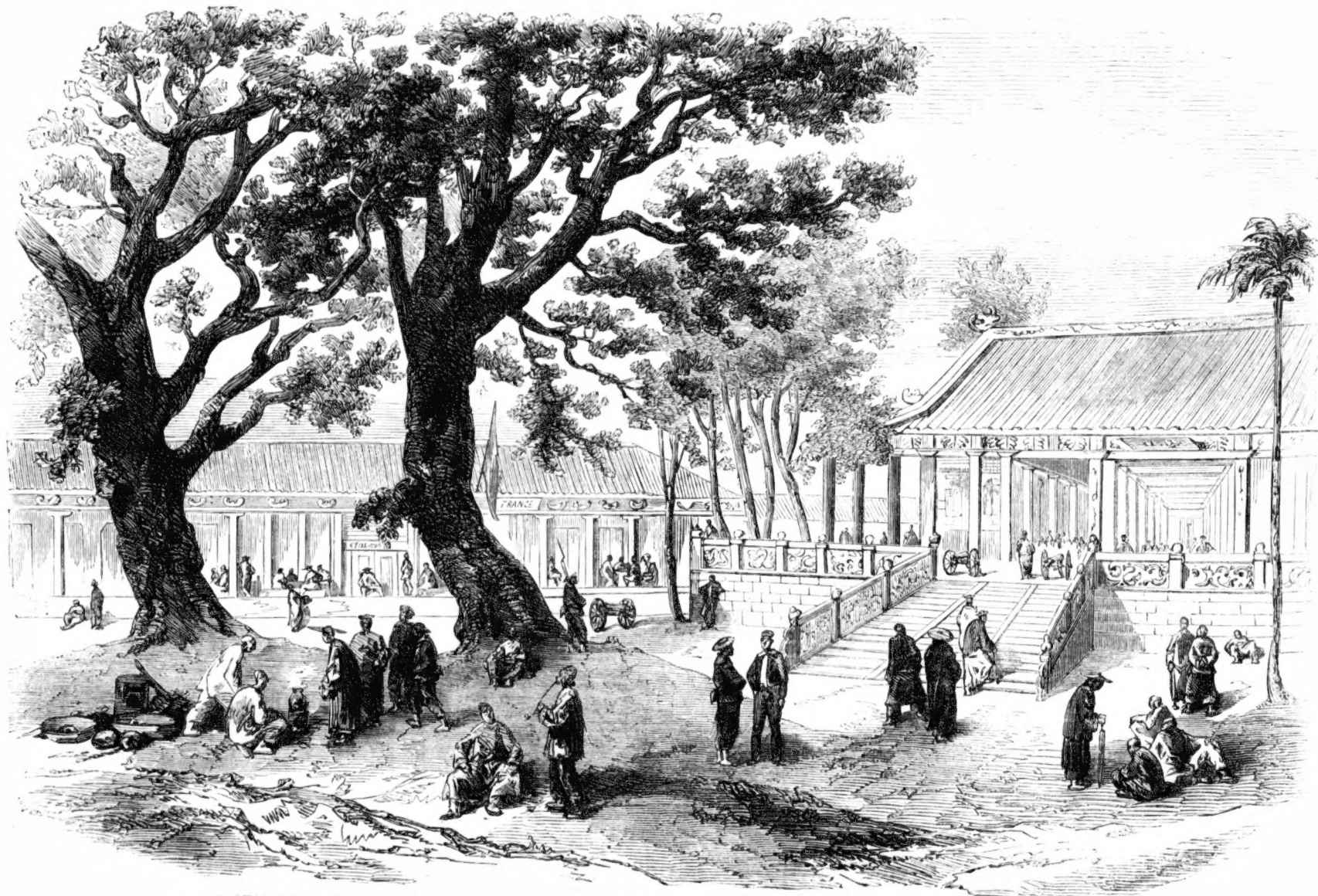
"The change has been brought about by the Calcutta journals and the British House of Commons. With the desperate hope of amusing his fellow-prisoner, Mr. Alabaster (an interpreter) translated to him a few phrases from the debate upon the India Bill. From that moment, Yeh has been a transformed man. He gets up early, and is restless until the 'Calcutta Englishman' is brought; he is miserable if it does not contain its usual modicum of Parliamentary eloquence. His particular delight is in the speeches which are most vehement against the Company. He thought Mr. Ayrton a great orator. When the interpreter came to that paragraph of Lord Palmerston's speech wherein he says that nations have suffered much by ill-considered changes, he was much

excited, and said, 'Good, good, good,' but when the translator completed the sentence, 'but they have suffered much more by obstinate resistance to necessary reforms,' he threw himself back and grunted. He was delighted to hear that Lord Palmerston had been turned out; and he chuckled all through his great body when he heard Lord Derby's declaration that he hoped for a speedy peace with China.

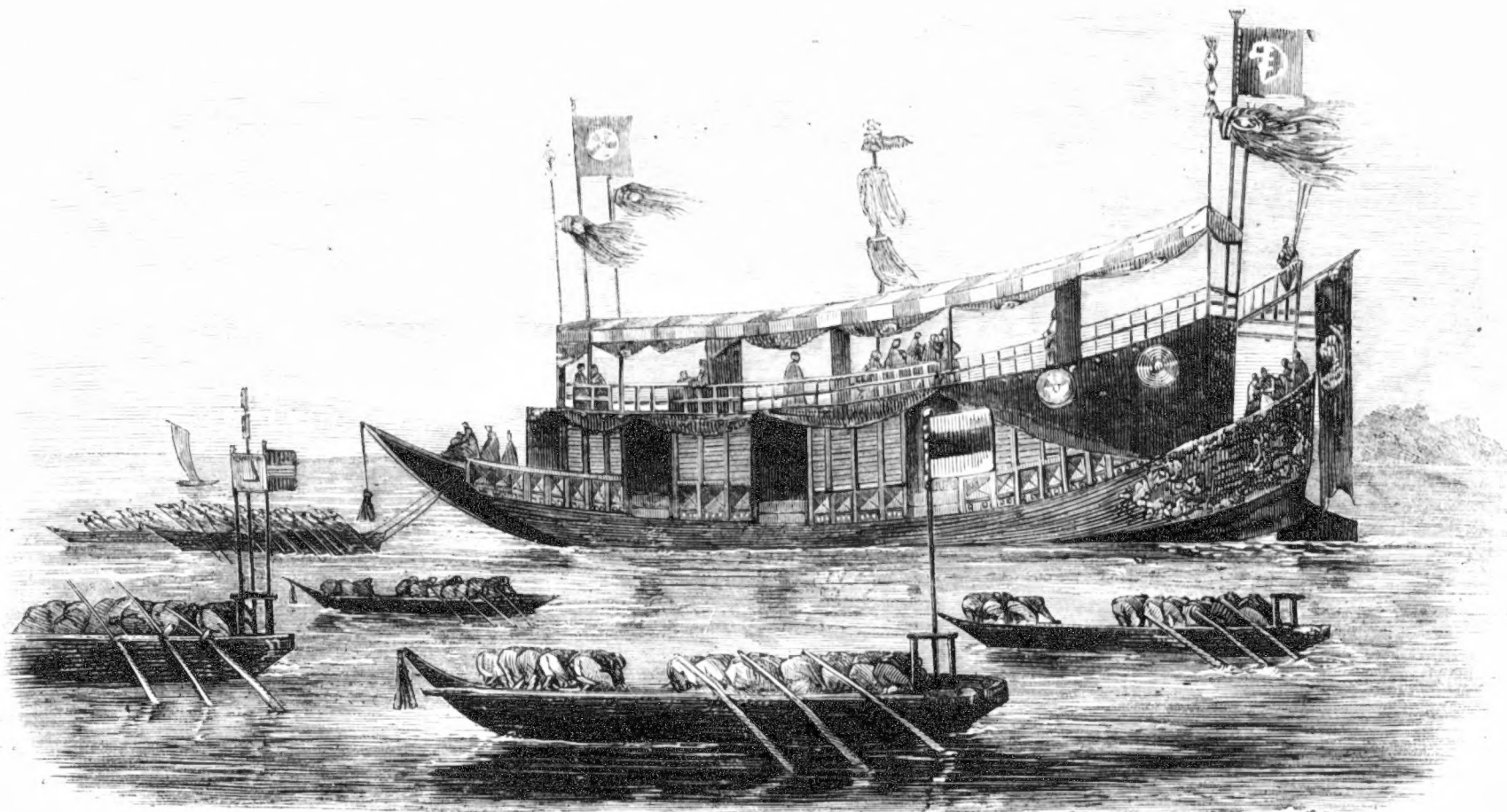
"Yeh was never so palpably moved as by the information that the letter which Mr. Oliphant delivered at Soochow contained enclosures from the Ambassadors of England, of America, and also of Russia. He started and rose from his seat. It was quite evident that he had some secret cause for great surprise, if not for great indignation. You

will recollect what the Chinese believed and told me as to an understanding between Russia and China. I cannot help recurring to my early belief that Count Putiatin has cards in his hand which he does not show Lord Elgin.

"Yeh gave us his version of the murder of the French missionary. He says the man was dressed as a Chinaman and spoke Chinese, and no one suspected him of being a Frenchman; that the people accused him of having stolen women, and also of being a rebel; so his head was cut off. 'If,' said Yeh, 'any one had had a notion that he was a Frenchman, he would have been sent to the French Consul.' There is probably not one word of truth in this. The two common stock accusations by the



THE QUARTERS OF THE FRENCH ARMY IN THE YAMAN OF THE TARTAR GENERAL, CANTON.—(FROM A SKETCH BY M. ROUX.)



THE EMPEROR OF CHINA'S STATE JUNK.

Chinese against the missionaries of all denominations are that they steal women and that 'they pick out sick men's eyes.' What they mean by this latter imputation I could not discover, but I believe it is intended literally and not figuratively.

"Yeh received the edict which degraded him with great equanimity. Sir John Bowring had forwarded a copy in the original Chinese. 'I expected this,' he said; 'may I keep it some time to consider it?' 'As

long as your Excellency pleases.' 'Then I will keep it a week.' The decree requires some consideration. It is much milder than was anticipated—much milder than the translation which went to Europe would lead us to think, for the translator has interpolated some words of censure not in the Chinese. It does not appear that, although Yeh is removed from his government, he is degraded from his rank, or from his post as Grand Councillor. He read it so; for he remarked,

'Henceforward then I have nothing to do with foreign affairs.' 'Your Excellency must be glad to have escaped from so troublesome a post. 'I am neither glad nor sorry. It was at the Emperor's command I took them up, and at his command I lay them down.'

"Yeh has been tenderly dealt with. He has evidently some great protecting interest in Peking, and will probably become again a great power in China."



INTERIOR OF A CAFE AT SUEZ.

THE IMPERIAL JUNK.

THE Chinese appear to have received from the early people of Asia the mysterious system of religious worship with which they surround their kings. The Emperor, whom they designate as "The Son of Heaven," or of the sublime ruler of heaven and earth, is to them a being of a nature totally different to that of ordinary mortals. The present dynasty, founded in 1645 by Choung-chi, after the destruction of the Ming dynasty, is designated *Taiching*, which means *very pure*. The actual name of the reigning emperor is never known. His father, who selects him as his successor from his legitimate sons, confers on him, by this election, the qualification which entitles him to take his place in the line of sovereigns.

The honours which are heaped upon him result from the religious feeling of respect with which he is surrounded. Sacrifices are offered to idols made to personate him; by his court he is worshipped, and when he passes through the city in his sedan, or down the river in his junk, the people hasten in crowds to throw themselves on their hands near his path. Such a scene we have engraved. It has been said these honours are ordered by the Emperor himself.

A CAFE AT SUEZ.

EGYPT appears to have returned to that path of progress opened by the genius of Mehmet Ali. Large public works, from which the whole commercial world will derive benefit, are now being executed on the ancient Delta, from Cairo to Alexandria and Damietta. Suez appears already to have changed its uncareful appearance. Not only has the recently-completed railway, which unites the Red Sea to the Mediterranean, been the cause of the many improvements which now strike the travellers with wonder, but the growing European intercourse with India has contributed largely to the present prosperity of the port. In Suez, as in Manchester, you now meet with travellers of every nation, our own countrymen being largely in the majority. They are to be found in every *café*, where, with the Arabs, they smoke *chibouques*, sip coffee, and listen to the writings of some favourite Eastern poet. The interior of one of these *cafés* has been faithfully sketched by an officer on his way to India. We engrave it for the benefit of such of our readers as are not Eastern travellers.

INNER LIFE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS. NO. 73. EXCITEMENT IN THE HOUSE AND LOBBY ON THE 14TH INST.

THE excitement in the House and in the Lobby, on Friday, the 14th, when the great debate on Mr. Cardwell's motion began, was beyond anything that we have seen in our time. That which prevailed on the occasion of the Chinese debate, and the battle for office when the Conspiracy Bill was discussed and rejected, certainly did not come up to this. At half-past three o'clock there was a large number of members in the House, though the Speaker did not come in to prayers until ten minutes to four; and at five o'clock, when Mr. Cardwell rose to move his resolution, there could not have been less than 550 members present. They filled all the seats below, crowded the side galleries, and even then many were obliged to stand clustering at the bar and behind the Speaker's chair. For he it is known that notwithstanding some million and a half of money has been spent on the Westminster Palace, and the building covers several acres of ground, "the House" is not large enough to seat all the members. Mr. Laurie, the member for Barnstaple, has lately exhibited a plan for making the Chamber more convenient, by building round the seats below the gangway, so that members thereon may front the Speaker and the Reporters' Gallery—a slight improvement, no doubt, but as it does not increase the capacity of the room, it is questionable whether the House will carry out Mr. Laurie's suggestion. What is wanting is more room; and, if possible, more room must be made, but as the Chamber is surrounded by solid stone walls some three feet in thickness, which form the main support of this part of the building, it will be exceedingly difficult, without incurring an enormous expense, to enlarge the area. In the outer Lobby there was so dense a crowd of strangers that the free ingress and egress of the members were seriously impeded, and access to the various offices in the Lobby was all but impossible. About 5.30, therefore, it was found necessary to clear the Lobby, and drive all the strangers, much to their annoyance, into the distant Central Hall, where they waited and waited for hours in the vain hope of getting in to hear the debate, or, if that were impossible, to learn something of its progress and its probable results.

MR. CARDWELL.

It was about five o'clock when Mr. Cardwell arose in his usual position below the gangway to bring forward his resolution, so portentous to the Derby Government. Mr. Cardwell is well known in the House, and has a high reputation there. He is the son of a Liverpool merchant, was educated at Oxford, where he took a double-first, and acted in Sir Robert Peel's Government as Secretary for the Treasury, and in the Earl of Aberdeen's as President of the Board of Control. Mr. Cardwell has been of late years ranked amongst the Peclites, but his prominence in the attack upon the Conservative Government seems to augur that if occasion offer he will join a Palmerstonian Ministry, whatever his old associates, Gladstone and Graham, may do. The perturbed spirit of Sir Robert Peel, represented by his followers, still haunts Mr. Disraeli with purpose of vengeance. In 1852, Gladstone, by his powerful speech upon the Budget, overthrew the Ministry, blighted Disraeli's opening prospects, and sent him back to the cold regions of Opposition. And now another Peclite confronts him, threatens to cut short his career of office, and nip in the bud his hopes of at least attaining his pension of £2,000 a-year, which a few more months' service would give him for life. Mr. Cardwell's speech was not a grand display. The Right Hon. Gentleman, indeed, is not capable of anything of the sort. He is an able reasoner, but nothing more; he never attempts to excite his audience; and his speech on Friday night, as the opening speech in such a momentous debate, was hardly a success. His statements were clear, his reasoning cogent, but he caused but little excitement, and elicited but little cheering. Mr. Cardwell is unquestionably an able man, would make a capital financial statement as Chancellor of the Exchequer, and can expose and lay bare a fallacy as well as any man in the House; but he is not an orator, and can hardly be called eloquent. He was followed by

MR. SERJEANT DEASY.

who seconded the motion. And "Who is Mr. Serjeant Deasy?" we think we hear many of our readers asking. "We never heard of the gentleman." Perhaps not, for Mr. Deasy came into the House for the first time last year at the General Election. He is member for Cork county, belongs to the Irish bar, where he has a considerable reputation, and is probably aiming at the Irish solicitor-generalship in the prospective Whig administration. For whenever you see a practising barrister entering the House of Commons you may rely upon it he means climbing. It is not reasonable that a barrister of large practice should hazard the neglect and loss of that practice merely to legislate *pro bono publico*. No! When you see a practised barrister commence a parliamentary career, you may rest assured that he has started for a prize, a solicitor-generalship, an attorney-generalship, a judgeship, or, perhaps, even the great seal looms in the future, with a peerage, salary of £10,000 a-year, and a pension of £5,000, even though the official career should be cut short in twenty-four hours. Or if the adventurous barrister cannot hope to get any of these great prizes, there are many others which he may aspire to—snug commissionerships, snug secretaryships, &c. Phinn, the Radical member for Bath, obtained the secretaryship of the Poor Law Board; Chisholm Anstey, the attorney-generalship of Canton. We have no faith in the *amor patrie* of lawyers. They always mean business. Tories, Whigs, Radicals—English, Irish, and Scotch, all have one end and aim when they enter Parliament. It is therefore no mere guess when we say that Mr. Serjeant Deasy is aiming at the Irish solicitor-generalship. Mr. Deasy's speech was not effective. He was eloquent—all Irishmen are—or perhaps we ought rather to say voluble; but he made little impression upon the House,

and hardly kept down that low hum and buzzing which are so peculiar to the House of Commons when a dull speaker is on his legs. We have heard him speak much better on less important questions. When he sat down, many honourable members evidently meditated a flight. It was half-past six—by the time they could get to their clubs or houses it would be seven—a time when the claims of nature are generally asserted and will be heard.

SIR HUGH M. CAIRNS, THE SOLICITOR-GENERAL.

"But see, Cairns is up; we will just stop and hear what line of defence the Government mean to take, and then we will go." Such was the resolve uttered or silently made by scores of honourable members, but it was not fulfilled—for through another hour they sat in their places in spite of all calls and cravings of appetite, however urgent, chained and riveted by Sir Hugh's masterly speech. The Right Honourable Gentleman took everybody by surprise that night. He has been in Parliament since 1852, when he was returned for Belfast, and during this short parliamentary career he had gradually come to be looked upon as a rising man, and "booked certain" for a place if the Conservatives should come into power. As a speaker he had the reputation of being a clear and able debater in legal matters, but nothing more. But now it appears that he only wanted the occasion to show he could be more than that. On Friday he had the occasion. He no longer stood below the gangway of the Opposition of the House, but on the Ministerial bench, her Majesty's Solicitor-General, and selected by his colleagues to lead the van in the defence of the Government in peril. And it is saying but little that he was equal to the occasion, for he was more than that. His speech, for those degenerate days, was a great and successful effort, and for the time Sir Hugh was completely master of the situation, and all that Cardwell and Deasy had uttered was forgotten for the time and clean gone from our minds. The cheering of the Conservatives was vociferous, almost beyond all precedent; many of the Radicals joined in the applause, and not even the oldest of the Whig opponents could refuse to award to him their meed of praise. But it could not be said of Sir Hugh as it was once said of Fox, after one of his orations:—"So charming was his voice, that we awhile thought him still speaking, still stood fixed to hear."

For no sooner had the Right Hon. Gentleman sat down than the House arose, as if impelled by some common motive-power suddenly brought to bear, and rushed off to dinner; and in three minutes from the time that the Solicitor-General sat down, 400 members had streamed out, leaving only some hundred or less behind to doze upon the benches under the soothing eloquence of Mr. Robert Lowe. And now for two hours, as usual, all was quiet. No cheers or noise of any kind arose, but solemn silence reigned. A few minutes ago the House was a vortex of excitement, now it is like a city church on a Sunday afternoon, when a dull, prosy preacher addresses a sparse and somnolent congregation. We confess ourselves to a comfortable nap on the occasion. For some time we kept our eyes upon the white head of the Right Hon. Member for Kidderminster, and our ears open to listen to his arguments, but gradually our winking eyelids closed, our senses wandered. We thought we were looking at a dissolving view. The House seemed to change into a leafy wood, and then we were lying by the side of a trickling stream on a hot summer-day. How long we continued in this Elysium we know not, but when we awoke the House was rapidly filling, and Mr. Vernon Smith was upon his legs. Of course we roused ourselves at once, and called back our scattered senses, for we knew that there was fun to be expected.

MR. VERNON SMITH AND THE LETTER.

Mr. Vernon Smith is not generally a commanding speaker; and on ordinary occasions we should have been quite contented to have slept on; but we knew that on this occasion he would be worth listening to, for he had to explain how it was that a certain letter which he had received from Lord Ellenborough had not been sent to his successor, Lord Ellenborough. The history of this notable letter, is of course known to our readers. It came by the same mail which brought over Lord Canning's celebrated proclamation, and contained a paragraph referring to that proclamation, and promising all explanations by the next mail. The proclamation went to the President of the Board of Control, and the letter which promised the explanation, Mr. Vernon Smith kept in his pocket; and it was alleged that if Lord Ellenborough had known that such a promise had been received he would not have sent his questionable despatch until this explanation had been forthcoming. The Ministerial side of the House was uncommonly excited when Mr. Vernon Smith arose, for a suspicion had become prevalent that this letter was purposely withheld—that, in fact, the keeping it back was an artifice planned by Mr. Vernon Smith and Lord Palmerston to embarrass the Government. When, therefore, Mr. Vernon Smith alluded to this letter, it was no marvel that the Ministerial side of the House was in an uproar. For a time the Right Hon. Member could hardly be heard. Shouts of "Oh! oh!" "Read, read," met every attempt at explanation; and when he became excited, and defiantly cried out, "No, I cannot read it," the storm was terrific, and for a time you could no more hear what the Right Hon. Gentleman was saying than you could hear a bird piping near the Niagara Falls. We tried to analyse the noise, but found it impossible. There were shouts of "Read, read," long-drawn groans of contempt and execration, and sharp cries of "Oh! oh!" as if the utterers were astounded, whilst others expressed their feelings by cries which are not repeatable on paper, simply because we cannot spell them. But the climax came when Mr. Vernon Smith denounced the charge that he had been influenced by factious motives in withholding that letter as "a falsehood." Matters began to look serious then. In the House of Commons you may insinuate that an opponent has told a fib, and you may prove it by the most convincing logic; so that every man in the House may see that there is no escape from the deduction that he has really been guilty of untruth; all this is parliamentary—but you must not give the lie direct. When, therefore, Mr. Vernon Smith used the word "falsehood," as we have said, matters looked serious. The groans and other noises were changed at once into shouts of "order," and Mr. Lygon, a young Conservative, leaped up to demand an explanation of the word. Mr. Disraeli also arose, and for a minute or so there were three members on their legs at once, confronting each other. This, of course, was extremely disorderly; and in the late Speaker's reign he would have risen, put down Mr. Lygon and Mr. Disraeli, and called upon Mr. Smith to retract; but the present Speaker seemed disposed to allow the members "to fight it out" amongst themselves, for he neither arose nor made sign. Mr. Lygon, when he saw the Leader of the House was up, sat down. Mr. Disraeli "was sure the Right Hon. Gentleman," &c., &c.; Mr. Vernon Smith, of course, "did not intend to use the word offensively," &c., &c.; and so the matter passed off. But we must leave Mr. Vernon Smith, perhaps never to notice him again; for if the auguries are to be relied upon, the official career of the gentleman is closed. At all events, he did not add to his reputation nor brighten his prospects by this display.

LORD JOHN TRIMS UP.

We had no speaking after this worth notice until Lord John Russell arose. Lord John's rising was the signal for every member to take his place and attentively listen. For though rumour had for several days foretold that on this occasion the Noble Lord would "go against the Government," yet all were anxious to have assurance more doubly sure by his Lordship's own avowal. For Lord John still has a tail of followers, somewhat shortened, perhaps, of late, but sufficiently long to make his decision in such a battle as this a matter of great importance. The Noble Lord did not leave the House long in doubt, if any doubt had been entertained. He supports Mr. Cardwell's motion, and if the Government fell there can hardly be a doubt that Lord John will be a prominent member of the next. When the Noble Lord sat down the House had evidently "had enough of it." For seven hours it had been in debate, and when Mr. Roebuck moved the adjournment all parties joyfully assented. Mr. Speaker put the question, and again the members rushed out like a torrent, and in a few minutes all this wild scene had vanished like a phantasmagoria.

MONDAY—THE ADJOURNED DEBATE.

ON Monday night the desire to get into the House was as strong as ever, for it was thought that this would be the great night, but it did not prove so. The great night, when Gladstone, Graham, Bright, &c., Palmerston, and Disraeli will address the House, will be Thursday or Friday. On Monday we had Roebuck (who opened the ball, Sir Charles Wood, and Mr. Whiteside. Roebuck did not speak with his usual vigour; he has been an invalid of late. Sir Charles Wood, under the influence of the braising air of the Opposition side of the House, was unusually lively; and Mr. Whiteside "performed," as he always does, with immense energy. Oh! there was Sir Robert Peel; we must not ignore the gay and gallant Sir Robert. The House does not, for what ever it is known that he is about to speak, the House always rises, for if there is not much to be learned, there is always something to be laughed at. And it is, moreover, worth something to see Sir Robert address the House of Commons. His fine commanding person, his perfect ease, and his appropriate and elegant action, are what you do not see often, and certainly cannot be found united in any other speaker. Of his speeches themselves we have not much to say of a laudatory kind; but the "settings" are certainly very remarkable.

A NAPIER NEVER GIVES WAY.

Before a bill or resolution is introduced to the House, it is necessary to give "notice of motion;" but once introduced, it becomes an "order of the day"—that is to say, it is under the charge of the House, and the House orders it to be proceeded with on a day fixed. On Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays these "orders of the day" take precedence of "notices of motion;" but on Tuesdays and Thursdays, the "notices of motion" are taken first. Sometimes this arrangement is broken. For instance, an important debate is going on—say on Monday, stands adjourned until the next day, Tuesday; but, according to the rules, it cannot come on until the paper is cleared of all "notices of motion," which on Tuesdays have precedence. It generally happens, however, that on such occasions the members who have "notices of motion" on the books postpone them in order to allow the debate to proceed. An attempt was made to get the "notices of motion" postponed last Tuesday, that the "great debate" might proceed without delay; but as the "notices" was Sir Charles Napier's, and he refused to give way, every one expected he would, for when did a Napier ever give way. And so the "great debate" was forced over until Thursday, when, as who have "notices of motion" on the books have consented to postpone them. Wednesday in this week is a *dies non*, for the House never sits on the Derby Day. We do not think that the Government were over-anxious to proceed on Tuesday. Their policy is delayed, they think they see that the Opposition is getting shaky, and that the Government is gaining strength by delay.

PERPLEXITY.

Never in our time has there been so much uncertainty about the result of a fierce parliamentary battle. Usually the "Whigs" can make their books with tolerable accuracy, but we do not believe that in this instance any one can calculate where the end will be. At first there seemed to be no doubt that the Government would be beaten, but its prospects have certainly brightened within the last 18 hours. The attack upon Mr. Vernon Smith has been exceedingly damaging to the Opposition. Private letters, too, it is said, have been received from Sir Colin Campbell and General Outram, condemning Lord Canning's proclamation, and Saturday's provincial papers have shown to many liberal members that their constituencies are not so zealous to bring back a Palmerston Government as they were supposed to be; and on the whole we are disposed to estimate the chances of a Government victory much higher than we did at the close of the debate on Friday night. On Tuesday night a change had manifestly come over both parties. The Liberals looked apprehensive; the Conservatives looked hopeful, and towards the close of the night it was confidently stated that the Opposition would make a merit of necessity and follow the example of the Government, and accept Mr. Dillwyn's amendment. The debate, it is said, will not finish until Friday night, or rather Saturday morning. Graham and Gladstone and Bright and Palmerston and Disraeli have yet to speak. How it will all end it is impossible to say, but there are certainly signs of the storm passing away.

Imperial Parliament.

FRIDAY, MAY 14.
HOUSE OF LORDS.

THE VOTE OF CENSURE.

THE Earl of SHAFTESBURY, in moving his resolutions on the Oule proclamation and the Government despatch to Lord Canning, disclaimed all personal and party feelings. He had come forward because he felt that something must be done, and he moved the resolutions because he was unconnected with party. He held that the whole Cabinet were responsible for the publication of the despatch, and he went through it paragraph by paragraph to show that it placed a wrong interpretation on Lord Canning's proclamation, and unjustly ripped up the question of the annexation of Oule while a large portion of the population are still in arms. He characterised the language of Lord Ellenborough as unwarrantable, unjust, and impudent, and the rebuke administered to Lord Canning as gross. The gravamen of his charge was, that the despatch was published in this country.

The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH defended the writing and the publication of his despatch. He insisted that Lord Canning's proclamation struck a blow at the natives; that it would madden the natives; that it took away all hope. It was absurd to say his despatch condemning it would encourage resistance on the part of the natives. That despatch removed the rope from their necks, and gave them hope of returning home. It would weaken the authority of the Governor-General for evil, but strengthen it for good; and what the policy announced in it rejected, there would be a social war in India, in which we must fail.

The motion was sustained by the Duke of Argyll, the Duke of Somerset, Lord Cranworth, the Duke of Newcastle, Earl Grey, and Earl Granville. They argued that the whole Cabinet was responsible for the course that had been pursued, criticised the terms, combated the statements, and denounced the tendency of the despatch. The Government themselves had admitted that the publication was inexpedient, but they would not have made that admission had there been no notices of motion. They should have waited for explanations before they laid this despatch before Parliament. The evils of that course could not be exaggerated; but the despatch was evidently written for publication. "There is blue-book in every line of it," said the Duke of Argyll. Complaint was also made that a vote of censure should be met by the "previous question."

The Earl of DONOUGHMORE and the Earl of CARMARVON spoke against the motion.

The LORD CHANCELLOR insisted on the absurdity of visiting the punishment of resignation upon a whole Cabinet on account of the error of an individual. He drew a vivid picture of the ill effects the proclamation would have upon the sepoys, and described Mr. Vernon Smith as taking counsel with Lord Palmerston, and deciding to withhold the letter addressed to the former by Lord Canning.

Lord DEASY ridiculed the idea of the motion having no party character, seeing that it was brought forward by one closely connected with the late Administration. Whether the result of the Sunday meeting at Lord Palmerston's—"not exclusively devoted to religious purposes"—had been communicated to Lord Shaftesbury, he could not say; but that meeting was immediately followed by notices of motion. The House was greatly changed if the attendance he saw on both sides did not indicate some little party question at issue. Lord Derby condemned the proclamation and justified the despatch, by the policy of which, he said, he would stand or fall. At the same time, he thought the publication of the despatch injudicious; for that was Lord Ellenborough's act alone; and he (Lord Derby) argued against the doctrine that all members of the Cabinet were responsible for an act done without their knowledge by a colleague.

The House divided, when the numbers were—Content, (present 25, proxies 65,) 158; non-content, (present 116, proxies 49,) 165; majority for the Government, 9. (It afterwards appeared that the real majority was 10.)

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE VOTE OF CENSURE.

MR. CARDWELL brought forward his announced resolution expressing censure on the Government for the despatch transmitted to the Governor-General of India in reference to his proclamation respecting the confiscation of Oule. Analysing the despatch, he contended that it was calculated to paralyse the arm and palsify the heart of the Governor-General. It might have produced a disastrous effect upon the mind of Lord Canning, and still

was a consequence on public opinion in England and India. If the Home Secretary disapproved of the conduct and policy of the Governor-General, he should have recalled him—if not, they were bound to give him a cordial and confidential support.

Sir J. DEASY seconded the motion.

The Solicitor-General, in a "telling" speech, denounced the tactics of the members of Opposition, who, while they declined to give any opinion as to the propriety of Lord Canning's proclamation, called upon the House to censure the Government for its opposition to that policy; thus converting public affairs into mere ammunition for party squabbles. He dwelt particularly on the conduct of Mr. Vernon Smith in "intercepting" Lord Canning's letter, and going into secret to convey it to the late Premier. The proclamation was received without any explanation, or any hint of explanation; when received, was the Government, he asked, to form any opinion upon it or not? He insisted that they were bound to form and to give an opinion upon it, and not a moment was to be lost. The whole question turned upon whether the proclamation was right or wrong; the Government deemed it wrong, and they were bound to disapprove, and did disapprove, its policy.

Mr. Lowe said the Solicitor-General, in arguing that the House was called upon to censure the despatch of the Government, and that to censure the despatch was to approve the proclamation, was making a totally irrelevant issue. The issue they were to try was as to the tenor and scope of the despatch, and the manner in which the Governor-General had been treated in it, and whether her Majesty's Ministers were collectively responsible for the despatch and for its publication.

Mr. Lister, who combated Mr. Lowe's view of the matter, thought there was sufficient evidence before the House to justify it in meeting the question with a direct negative.

Mr. Delius moved, as an amendment of the resolution, that the House generally approved of Lord Canning's policy up to the time of the proclamation, and was satisfied with his firmness and judgment, but declined to give any opinion upon the proclamation until it had further information. He did not like, he said, to meet the resolution with a direct negative, believing that Lord Canning had been hardly used in the despatch; but he admitted that there was a great deal of justice and force in what had been said by the Solicitor-General, and that blame was due to Mr. V. Smith for the suppression of Lord Canning's letter.

Colonel Sykes defended Lord Canning. Mr. H. BAILLIE explained that he had originally promised to produce a despatch on the authority of Lord Ellenborough. A conciliatory policy, he stated, had been urgently desired by Sir J. Outram, but the conciliation mentioned in the proclamation, if taken literally, would include not only the property of the talukdars, but religious property, the lands of mosques and Hindu temples, as well as the possessions of the village communities, constituting a large portion of the property of Oude.

Mr. Smith attempted to vindicate himself from what he considered a personal attack made upon him by the Solicitor-General relative to the withholding of Lord Canning's letter, which, though repeatedly called upon to read, he refrained from reading.

Lord Stanley complained that Mr. Cardwell had unduly and unfairly limited the inquiry; that he proposed that the House should condemn the conduct of the Government without considering the policy for censuring which they were to be condemned. The charges against the Government, he remarked, raised a twofold issue—first, the narrow issue, who was responsible for the publication of Lord Ellenborough's despatch? secondly, as to a despatch that ought to have been written? Having discussed at length the first question, he applied himself to the second and more important one, which could not be considered, he observed, apart from the merits of Lord Canning's proclamation. The Government thought that every day and every hour that proclamation, in its original form, was made public in Oude would be so much added to our difficulties and danger there. A very large quantity of the soil of Oude was in small holdings; and the policy indicated in the proclamation was inexpedient, and unjust.

Lord J. Russell said that fair and common justice demanded that any person placed upon a man in Lord Canning's position should be of a nature that would not disabuse him from performing his difficult duties. Yet he had been visited by a condemnation resembling a lampoon rather than a grave rebuke, full of sarcasm and reproaches. The Government had written to Lord Canning in a way totally unbecoming of the Government of a great empire, and it was most mischievous and dangerous to our rule in India to publish that document; for this opinion he had the authority of the head of the Government. The Government were responsible for sending the despatch, and also for its publication.

On the motion of Mr. Rotherick, the debate was adjourned.

MONDAY, MAY 17.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

There was little business of importance in the House of Lords on Monday. Lord De Mauley moved for copies of the correspondence between the British and Austrian Governments respecting telegraphic correspondence between Ragusa and Alexandria. The Earl of Malmesbury stated that the papers were being printed.

Lord Fribourg presented a petition from the butchers and others interested in the supply of meat to the metropolitan markets, complaining of the regulations that affect the slaughtering of cattle in London.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LORD CANNING AND THE GOVERNMENT.

Mr. H. BAILLIE stated, in reply to Mr. Lyon, that no further communication relative to the Oude Proclamation had been received from Lord Canning until Saturday night, when three letters reached the hands of Lord Ellenborough, privately addressed to him, from the Governor-General of India, who had, when he wrote those missives, evidently heard of the change of administration at home.

The adjourned debate on the Governor-General of India was resumed by Mr. Rotherick, who began by urging the importance of the question whether the House was to be guided by the principles of honour and virtue, or, regardless of the people of India, by a consideration for the sole aggrandisement of England. What, he asked, were they fighting for? not the happiness of India; but a mere matter of party politics, as to who should sit on this or that bench of the House. Addressing himself to the question raised by the resolution moved by Mr. Cardwell, he laid down three propositions—first, that Lord Ellenborough was bound to write an answer to the proclamation of the Governor-General; secondly, that he wrote the right despatch; and, thirdly, that the Government were not answerable for the production of the despatch. Reading the proclamation in English, he declared the case to be one to which the history of mankind afforded no parallel. When the Government received this proclamation, which was calculated, he said, to make the people of Oude rebellious to the very end of their lives, what were they to do? If they had passed it over in silence, they would, in his opinion, have deserved impeachment. Lord Ellenborough was bound to write an answer to the proclamation, and to write the answer which his own judgment dictated; and the Government, having been interrogated in that House as to the tenor of the despatch, had no alternative, as honest men, but to produce the despatch, which was an honest one.

Sir C. Wood complained that the attention of the House had been diverted from the real question at issue, which was simple enough. The supporters of the resolution, he said, contended that the Government, in prematurely condemning Lord Canning's proclamation, and in condemning it in unjustifiable terms, and, worse than all, in publishing their condemnation, to the detriment of the Governor-General's authority, had promulgated opinions almost incompatible with the maintenance of our power in India. The House was not called upon to approve the policy of Lord Canning with reference to Oude, respecting which there was a deficiency of evidence; it was in respect of that policy that he called upon the House to condemn the proceedings of the Government. The responsibility for the publication could not, he insisted, be shifted upon a single Minister; it must be shared by all the members of the Cabinet. In conclusion, he contended that, instead of being a message of peace, Lord Ellenborough's despatch would be a firebrand of war.

Mr. Harby could not consider the motion an honest one. The resolution, he said, was involved and ambiguous in its terms, and shaped so as to catch votes. With regard to the proclamation, he contended that there could be no mistake in India, any more than in England. He read extracts from Indian newspapers to show the opinions entertained throughout India as to the effects of the proclamation, and that to carry it out would require a fresh army of 50,000 men.

After speeches in support of the motion by Lord Dunkellin, Mr. Byng, Mr. Atherton, and Lord Elcho, and against it by Lord Loraine and Mr. Bony.

Sir R. Peel observed that the motives and objects of Mr. Cardwell's motion were not, in his opinion, the interest of poor Lord Canning, nor of the millions in India under our rule; but an opportunity was offered for attacking the Government, and India was made the battlefield. Such a motion, instead of tending to the assistance of our countrymen in India, most greatly increase their embarrassment. He denounced in strong terms the policy disclosed in the "manifesto" of Lord Canning, and asked the House whether it was prepared to sanction arbitrary spoliation, or whether it would require that severe acts should be tempered with moderation.

Sir G. Lewis, denying that the motion was an attempt to raise a party issue, reviewed the policy of annexing Oude from its inception, and then examined the proclamation, and the meaning of the term "confiscation" in that document, upon which so much stress had been laid. What he understood by it was, he said, not actual, but threatened confiscation. According to the fairest and most reasonable construction, what Lord

Canning intended was, in case of rebellion, where the territory had belonged to the Crown and the East India Company, to declare as a penalty that the proprietary right should be forfeited to the British Government. It never could have been his intention to dispossess the entire population of Oude, and turn them adrift, which was contrary to modern policy, and the Government before assuming anything so improbable ought, he contended, to have waited for an explanation.

Mr. Whiteside is again by noticing the inconsistencies of the supporters of the resolution. In this resolution the House was especially invited to abstain from giving any opinion regarding that manifesto; yet subsequent speakers on that side had put forward that point as the chief question at issue. The House, he observed, were asked to overthrow a government by adopting a resolution which no one could explain, and few understand. Long since, the very policy of conciliation enunciated in the despatch had been recommended by the member for Devonport (Sir E. Parny), and received by the cheers of the party who now proposed to censure the administration for acting upon that principle. Extolling upon the misadventure of the private letters received by Mr. V. Smith, he stated that by Saturday's mail three private letters had been received by Lord Ellenborough from the Governor-General, all relating to public business, but containing not a word of the promised explanation of his Oude proclamation; he suggested therefore that Mr. Smith might have received some other private letter since, which, like that, had been withheld, and with it the information which would have afforded a material clue to Lord Ellenborough. He (Mr. Whiteside) defended the policy of the despatch, not, he said, in the letter, but in spirit; if the other side disputed that policy, he called upon them to bring the question to an issue upon a distinct motion, and try whether it was condemned by the House and by the country.

On the motion of Mr. Collier, the debate was again adjourned.

TUESDAY, MAY 18.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

The Earl of Derby gave notice that on Friday he should move the adjournment of the House till Monday, the 1st of May.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE OUDE PROCLAMATION.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, in reply to several questions bearing on the subject, said that a copy of the proclamation actually issued by Lord Canning had not been received, nor any official information that any proclamation had been issued, although of the fact there seemed to be no doubt. He stated that three private letters had been received from Lord Canning on Saturday, which, though containing no explanation respecting the proclamation, referred to occurrences in previous letters which had not reached the Government.

Lord Palmerston, in the absence of Mr. V. Smith, stated that no information upon the subject had reached that gentleman.

Sir Charles Napier having refused to postpone a motion he had down for this evening, and Wednesday being the Derby Day, the debate on the India question was adjourned till Thursday.

TALES ON CORPORATE PROPERTY.

Mr. W. Williams moved a resolution that real property and improprieties should pay the same probate-duty as that now payable on personal property; and that property belonging to corporations, universities, colleges, bishoprics, and deans and chapters, should pay probate and legacy duties equivalent to those now levied on personal property.

After some debate, the motion was negatived by 172 to 68.

OUR DEFENCES.

Sir C. Napier moved an address to her Majesty, praying that she will be pleased to appoint a commission to inquire into the best means of improving the navy and improving its management, with a view to reduce its expenditure without impairing its efficiency. He insisted that, unless some regular system of manning the navy were adopted, we should, in case of emergency, be driven to recur to impressment. We ought to have a standing navy, whereas we were now not in a position to resist an attempt at invasion in case of a sudden quarrel. Our ships ought to be always in a condition to go to sea at a moment's notice.

Admiral Despatch moved, by way of amendment, that the inquiry should be conducted by a select committee, concurring in the object of the motion, but believing that the mode of obtaining it which he proposed was preferable to a commission.

Admiral Wilmot, on the contrary, preferred a Royal Commission. He gave a more encouraging picture of the resources of the navy than Sir C. Napier.

Sir J. Pakington admitted that this was a subject of immense importance, but he denied that the country was in a defenceless condition. We had in our ports some of the noblest ships of war ever built, and a very powerful fleet could be prepared for sea at a very short notice. He admitted that the question as to manning the navy was a fair subject for inquiry, and as a previous Commission had not considered an important point—namely, by what means the mercantile marine could be made more useful in contributing to the Royal navy, he consented to so much of the motion (preferring a commission to a committee); but he could not assent to the second part, extending the inquiry into the dockyards, the Admiralty, and other branches of the service.

Lord Palmerston observed that all agreed as to the importance of this subject; the only difference of opinion was as to the relative advantages of a commission and a committee. Perhaps either would accomplish the object in view; but there were reasons why the former would, in his opinion, be preferable. He recommended Sir C. Napier to accept the limitation proposed by Sir J. Pakington.

Sir C. Napier consenting to the proposal, the motion as amended was agreed to.

Mr. Locke King's Weights and Measures Bill was rejected.

THURSDAY, MAY 20.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Some conversation took place respecting the despatches from India just received by the Government, in the course of which

The Earl of Derby promised that as soon as the documents in question had been copied and considered, such selections from them as might seem advisable and appropriate for publication should be forthwith laid on the table and placed in the hands of Noble Lords.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LORD CANNING'S "PRIVATE" LETTERS.

Lord Palmerston stated that four letters from the Governor-General of India had been received by Mr. V. Smith, and every paragraph of importance had, he believed, been duly transmitted to the present Ministry.

Several queries were raised regarding despatches just arrived from India, and the subject was revived under cover of a formal motion for adjournment. In the course of various replies and explanations.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER observed that he had only seen the documents in question within the last hour. After due examination and selection, such extracts as might seem fit for publication should be printed and circulated, so as to be available before the close of the pending discussion.

THE VOTE OF CENSURE.

The adjourned debate on the Governor-General of India was resumed by Lord Gough, who maintained that the House was entitled to pronounce a verdict of censure on the Government in having prematurely reversed the policy and weakened the hands of the Governor-General of India at a crisis of the utmost peril and difficulty.

Mr. Bright began by denying the existence of any "arrangement" between himself and the Government, and then proceeded to observe that the resolution moved by Mr. Cardwell avoided the only important issue, viz., the policy of the proclamation, raising only an indirect and collateral question involving the censure of the Government. In India these various distinctions would not be understood. Analysing the proclamation, he contended that the policy it indicated was deservedly censured by the Government. No attempt was made to vindicate it; and this vote was to be passed upon extrinsic considerations and for surreptitious purposes. The present motion, he was convinced, had originated in a forgone conclusion to make a desperate effort at office before Whitsuntide.

Mr. Collier maintained that the Ministerial despatch was extraordinary and disgraceful, being written, as he believed, for three objects—to display the literary abilities of Lord Ellenborough, to insult Lord Canning, and to disparage the policy of prevailing Governor-General of India.

Captain Vivian and Lord Bury supported the motion, while Mr. K. Seymour, Sir A. Elton, Sir W. Fraser, and Mr. Gilpin opposed it.

Mr. Labouchere argued that the despatch was most unfortunate and culpable, occasioning a breach of accord between the home administration and the Indian Government. The proceeding was altogether indefensible, and Lord Ellenborough, by resigning, had confessed as much.

Sir James Graham said, at the close of a very able speech, that he thought the proclamation substantially wrong, and the despatch substantially right. In its effect upon parties in this country he could not concur in a vote which would replace in power a Government who were ejected from office only three months since for a gross fault of policy.

Sir R. Bethell insisted that the Government had committed many faults, and received great forbearance from the Opposition. They had impugned the title of the Sovereign to the possession of a rich province, and by this dereliction of duty they deserved to forfeit the confidence of Parliament and the country.

On the motion of Mr. M. Gibson, the debate was adjourned.

THE DERBY DAY.

It is a moot point whether the abolition of the Derby-day would not bring about a revolution in England. These "Isthmian games," as they were designated by the Noble Viscount, late at the head of foreign affairs, then head of the Cabinet, and now head of no particular affairs but his own in particular and those of the public (as a member of her Majesty's Opposition) in general, are so deeply engrained in the hearts of the innately sporting English people, that we are sure that any attempts to interfere with them would be met with a burst of indignation second only to that which fell on the Puritans when they cut down the May-poles, and on the Government of the Prince Regent when they cut off the sailors' pigtails. To be sure, Cromwell did succeed in putting down the May-games, Robin Hood, Maid Marian, Friar Tuck, and all, though the spleen of the outraged public vented itself in after years in the indignant protest of the chimney-sweepers' jack-in-the-green; and it is true that in more modern times our gallant tars were bereft of their emerald appendages, whether they liked it or not; but the people never forgave Oliver for his interference with their sports, and a bard of the Regency implored a blessing on the sailors' pigtails, though they were now cut off. We think, however, that the Derby-day is safe. So long as Prime Ministers' own race-horses, run them—and occasionally scratch them—so long as Parliament solemnly recognises the importance of our "national holiday" by adjourning from the Tuesday to the Thursday of the Epsom Race week, so long will the Grand Stand remain a valuable property, the drivers of four-in-hand yet display their skill as "whips," and the sellers of "creeper cards" fear no reduction to bankruptcy.

What a wonderful *mélange*, what a Babel of sights and sounds, is Epsom Race-course on the Derby-day! what a perplexing notion it must impress on the "intelligent foreigner" of the temperament of the English people, so universally reported, that they well-nigh believe in the imputation themselves, to be imperturbably stolid and phlegmatic! Imperturbability! stolidity! phlegm! Take the scene which our artist has depicted this week. Was there ever a madder, more jovial scene of revelry than that which takes place, after the race, on the "hill" and the "course," and all over the Downs? Did ever Roman or Milanese carnival, Russian "Butterweek," American "Fourth of July day," Florentine cavalcade, Madrider Bull-fight, Constantinopolitan Bazaar, Chinese Feast of Lanterns, equal the scene when the champagne corks begin to pop, and the delightful but dangerous liquid to flow; when the clays of hobsers are cast madly about, and postboys, lurching too copiously on their somewhat uncomfortable seats on the axle-boxes of the wheels—why will they always sit on these axle-boxes?—forget, too early in the afternoon, which is their right horse and which their left, which the pole and which the rumber of the carriage; when those who have won on the favourite or the field, as the case may be, make exuberantly merry, and treat everybody to anything; and those who have lost—and oft-times heavily—on the same favourite, or the before-mentioned field, likewise make merry, but to console themselves, in a dark and savage manner, and if they distributed any largesse among the surrounding Bohemians, would probably prefer the humorous, though slightly cruel, practical joke of scrambling red-hot halfpence among the boys. The Derby-day may even be compared to the Saturnalia of Ancient Rome; for at Epsom, for one day in the year, at least, the rich and the poor, the nobles and the snobs, the patricians and the plebeians, are on an equality. My Lord Duke in the grand-stand has not a much better chance of seeing the race than the ragged little costermonger's lad who lies down at the ropes; the dustman may back favourite or field if he so choose, and if he be solvent enough to be a member of the "ring," the Duke will take his bet cheerfully.

Mark the scene on the "hill." It is well worth noting, for you might travel many a hundred miles before seeing such another. All Bohemia seems to have emptied its floating population upon this portion of Epsom Downs. There they are—ragged, lawdry, noisy, good-humoured, picturesque, slightly unprincipled, not to say generally rascally. Mount-banks with monkeys, and dancers on stilts; Punch-and-Judy men, with panpipes complete; card-sharps, Ethiopian serenaders, troubadours, dark gipsy fortune-tellers, and proprietors of stick-flinging establishments; grooms, porters, postillions, cab-drivers, stable-boys, racing touts, beggars, costermongers, greengrocers, tramps, sporting publicans, newspaper reporters, policemen and pickpockets, (the former in annoying proximity to the latter) are all mixed up with the lords and ladies, the guardsmen and the dandies, the great betting men, and the young ladies with long ringlets; and, as accessories to the motley tableau, we have a heterogeneous salmagundi of lobster salad, champagne, pale ale, betting-books, Fortnum and Mason's hampers, race-cards, opera-glasses, cold lamb, crinoline, pigeon-pies, smelling-bottles, thin gauze veils, whistles, penny-trumpets, jacks-in-the-box, white kid gloves, soda-water-bottles, white top-coats, rouge, dust, britzaks, baronchies, brown-stud and beer. It is lucky for our sanity as a nation that the Derby-day comes but once a year, and that we are much milder at Ascot and at Goodwood. These successive Derby-days would surely necessitate the establishment of a succursal to Hanwell or Colney Hatch at the back of the Grand Stand.

The result of the race was, according to almost all precedent in this particular, that the "favourite" did not justify all the expectations that had been formed of him. The first three horses on the betting list, at starting, were Toxophilite, four to one; Beadsman, eight to one; and Fitzroland, nine to one. The first three horses at the winning post were—

Beadsman	1
Toxophilite	2
Hadji	3

Won by a neck. The odds against Hadji were twenty to one. He belongs to Mr. Harrison; Beadsman, to Sir J. Hawley; and Toxophilite, to Lord Derby.

HER MAJESTY'S BIRTHDAY.—The Queen's thirty-ninth birthday was celebrated on Saturday with the usual splendour. Her Majesty held a Drawing Room in the afternoon, when the customary addresses of congratulation were read to her by the Bishops and the Diplomatic Corps. In the evening the principal members of the Cabinet gave splendid banquets to the more notable of their political supporters. All the club houses and theatres, as well as many west-end tradesmen's establishments and private mansions, were brilliantly illuminated.

THE ELECTION OF A NEW REPRESENTATIVE PEER OF SCOTLAND, in the room of the late Earl of Morton, has been delayed until a second proclamation can be issued to remedy a defect in the date which, under an Act of Parliament, passed so lately as 1851, would have made the election invalid.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE PEACE SOCIETY was held on Tuesday night. Neither the Committee in their report, nor the speakers at the meeting, appeared to take a very hopeful view of the prospects of peace at this moment.

A SERVANT MAID was killed on Tuesday morning by an explosion of gas in the drawing-room of a house in Charlotte Terrace, Regent's Park. The gas pipe that fed the chandelier had not been properly stopped; and the poor woman entered the room early next morning with a lighted candle.

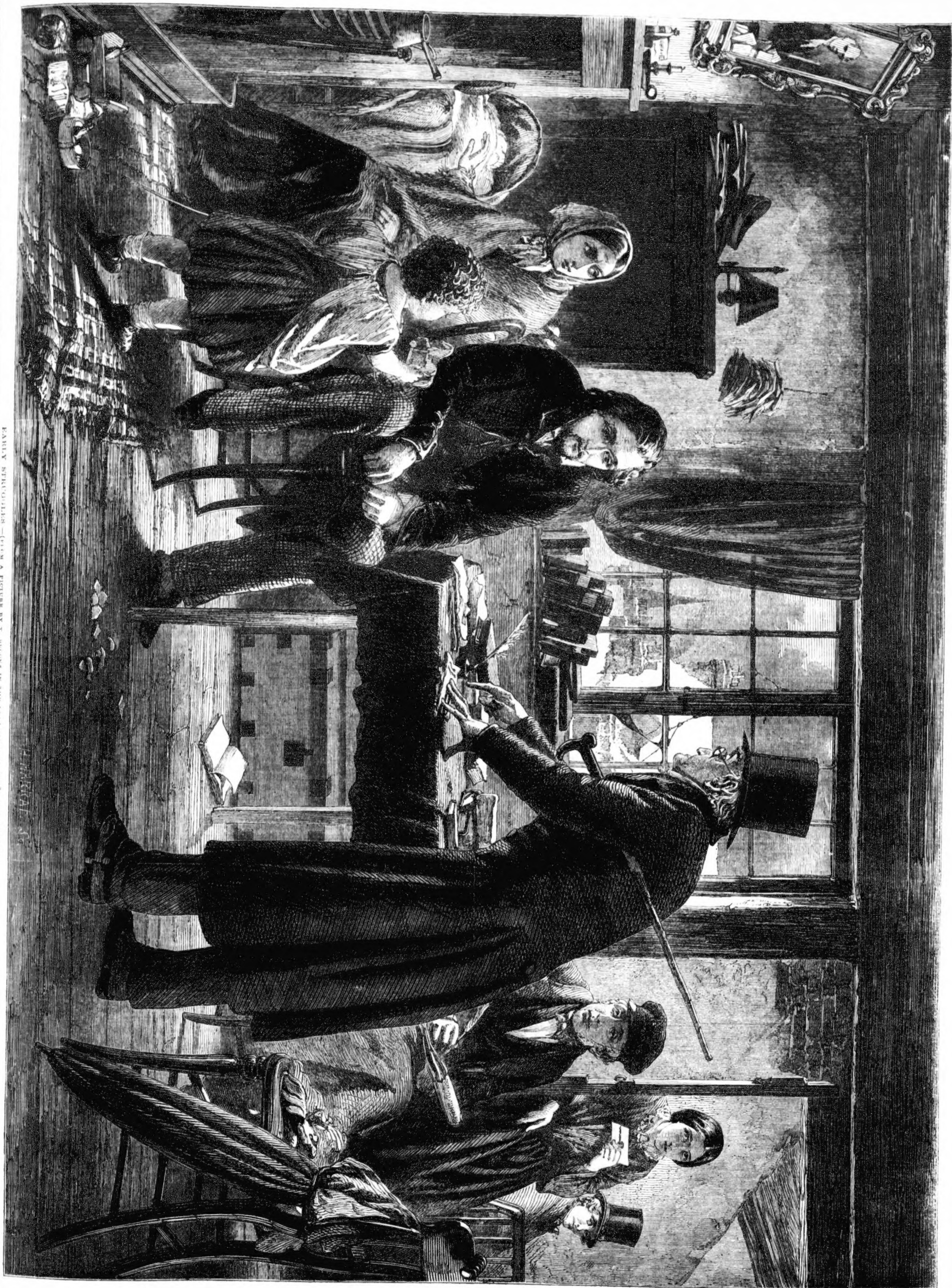
DEATH OF A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER.—The "People" has ceased to exist. The editor thus accounts for its fall:—"The refusal to publish a Sunday edition operated against us to an extent which would almost of itself have been fatal. The religious world shook their heads at a Radical journal appealing to them for support. Paragraphs which could not be excluded from any paper professing to give the news of the day were carried out. While one party clamoured for information to help them to make up their betting-book, another turned aside at finding a notice of the theatre. Between them we have fallen."

AMERICAN LAW MAKERS.—"The people of New York," says the "Tribune" of that city, "ought to be proud of their selections for law makers. Within a short time one has been arrested for beating a woman in an infamous house; another for mauling a policeman and trying to bite his nose off; another indulged in a free fight at a theatre saloon; another pitched into a brother member in the Clerk's Office; another not a great while ago was second or bottle-holder in a prize fight; not a few have been keepers of very low grogeries; and now one turns up under arrest and held to bail as a common gambler, in an establishment patronised chiefly by the most wretched of the negro population of the Fifth Ward."



THE COURSE AT ELSOM ON THE DAILY RAY.

McConnell del



EARLY STUDENTS — (FROM A PICTURE BY T. BROWN IN THE POSSESSION OF THE NATIONAL GALLERY.)

better in England. We have peerages, pensions, civil classes of the Bath for soldiers and courtiers and placemen; but we cannot spare one tiny scrap of ribbon, one transient ray from the sunshine of Royal or governmental favour, to recognise the services of those whose written works are the delight, the astonishment, and the envy of Europe—whose pictured morals charm our minds, and, through our eyes, correct our hearts. The painter's reward—his greatest recompense—is to share the honour of knighthood with a city cheesemonger or a lady's doctor.

William Mulready was born at Ennis, in Ireland, in the year 1786; and, coming to England at a very early age with his parents, was admitted a student of the Royal Academy when only fourteen years of age. Previous even to this, some juvenile sketches of his had been submitted to Mr. Banks, the well-known sculptor of the Achilles and Briareus bas-relief in the National Gallery. Banks extended much kind notice to the youthful artist, and was happily prophetic enough to predict that "he would distinguish himself." Like Liston and Mathews, who both fancied that they were cut out for high tragedy, when the bent of their genius lay unmistakably towards the broadest comedy, Mr. Mulready's earliest efforts were, both in subject and size, of greater pretension than, knowing and appreciating him as we do as a "domestic" painter, we have been accustomed to associate with his name. In those early and ambitious days, he executed sketches for works which were to be carried out on the sternest principles of "high art," and a few samples of these were given at the exhibition of his works in the rooms of the Society of Arts in 1848. There was "Polyphemus and Ulysses;" "Caliban and Trinculo," and "Stephano," the "Disobedient Prophet," &c., &c. But Mulready soon found and cheerfully accepted his proper vocation. His early fancy or tendency towards high art, had indeed been useful to him in training him to make those exquisite and elaborately beautiful studies from the life—minute conscientious studies in red and black chalk, which delighted our eyes, not only in the Adelphi, but in the Manchester Exhibition of Art-Treasures. He learned to draw accurately and symmetrically, and the pains bestowed upon the delineation of every muscle, and the rounded contour of every limb, may very probably have led him to the ultimate acceptance of realistic doctrines: to the determination of following and copying nature to her minutest phase of detail. For many years, too, William Mulready gave lessons in drawing, and the quiet patience required for tuition cannot have been devoid of service to him in maturing, chastening, and developing his style. Among the pictures executed during the first ten years of his career, were "The Rattle," (1800), "The Roadside Inn," (1811), "Punch," (1813). To his "Idle Boys," of 1815, he owed his nomination and election as an associate of the Royal Academy; and in 1816 he was elected a full Academician—a rapidity of promotion surprising and almost unprecedented. To these followed a series of pictures resplendent with graphic humour, and delightfully expressive, so far as telling the story was concerned. "The Fight Interrupted," (1816), "Lending a bite," (1819), "The Wolf and the Lamb," (1820), purchased by George the Fourth, "The Careless Messenger," (1821), "The Convalescent," (1822), "The Widow," (1824), "The Origin of a Painter," (1826), "The Cannon," (1827). Later works, such as "The First Voyage," (1833), "The Last In," (1835), "The Sonnet," (1839), "First Love," (1840), and "The Ford," (1842), suggest still more strikingly how much consummate technical power is required perfectly to surpass in art the simplest theme. In all technical and manipulative excellence, the career of William Mulready has been one course of progressive improvement until the very last year in which he exhibited; although some may think (and it is almost hypercriticism to think it) that the microscopic finish of his later style tends, perhaps, somewhat to excess. As a painter, Mulready has very closely attained perfection; his colour is splendid and luminous, his drawing delicate and accurate; his handling is firm and unerring; his manner, for all his minute finish,

is vigorous and "large," as large as that of the great Italian masters; and showing that it was choice, not necessity, that confined him to small canvases. An untravelled artist, yet by his own innate power quickened and matured by study, triumphant over all the greatest difficulties of his art, Mulready strenuously denies, it is said, and almost ridicules, the supposed and often-quoted necessity for a painter's visiting Italy in order to complete his artistic education. "Know what you have to do, and do it," is, according to Mr. Ruskin, his favourite apophthegm. Engrossed, as Mulready has been, in perfecting his power of expression, a very simple range of subjects seems throughout to have sufficed for his purpose. The strife and humours, the joys and sorrows, of the school-boy life—the gossip and scandal, the sweetheating and dissensions of the village—have mainly supplied him with material, in earlier as well as in later years. A sketch of "A Street Preacher" was made from nature in 1809, and a finished drawing of the very same subject was exhibited in 1822. Pictures finished in 1830 ("The Dog of Two Minds") or in 1840



WILLIAM MULREADY, R.A.—(FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY ROBERT HOWLETT.)

("Fair Time"), were first commenced twenty or thirty years before, gradually ripening under his hands. By this method of production, comparatively few works have been finished for the exhibitions—one a year being about the average. In 1840, Mulready executed twenty designs for an illustrated edition of the "Vicar of Wakefield;" and from this source have since been derived many of his finest pictures—"The Whistonian Controversy," (1844), "Choosing the Wedding-gown," (1846), "Burchell and Sophia," (1847). From his perfect command of the language of his art, Mulready's careful sketches for his pictures, whether in outline or in colour, possess a value shared by the sketches of scarcely any other modern painter, and remind us rather of that magnificent collection of drawings by the old masters exhibited in the Louvre. The Vernon Gallery is rich in examples of Mr. Mulready's genius; as is also the collection of Mr. Sheepshanks, now exhibited at the South Kensington Museum. In the Royal collection and in the gallery of Sir Robert Peel, there are also some fine examples of earlier date.

THE FRENCH NATIONAL GUARD.

A FEW words respecting the distinguished corps whose band have lately been performing with success at the St. James's Hall and the Crystal Palace may not be unacceptable to the public at this moment.

Upwards of three centuries ago, a militia was formed in France with the double purpose of preserving the peace of towns and defending the country in the event of foreign invasion. It did not, however, enjoy the appellation of a "National" Guard, for it was little else than an amateur police, often employed for the purposes of despotic government. But in the year 1789, when Liberal opinions had gained currency in France, and the people clamoured loudly for popular institutions, when the King (Louis XVI.) and his ministers were at issue, and large bodies of troops were assembled in the vicinity of Paris, obviously with the purpose of crushing demonstrations of public sentiment, Paris came to the determination of organising a force of city volunteers to ensure the freedom of the election of members to the States-General. Accordingly, the city was divided into sixty electoral districts, and each district raised a battalion, the higher officers of which were chosen by the committee of the district, and the subalterns were elected by the men. The whole system was arranged in four hours, for the emergency was pressing, and the municipal force thus constituted was proclaimed "The National Guard." The flag of the Guard was at first red and blue, the colours of the city of Paris.

The destruction of the Bastille followed soon upon the creation of the National Guard; and it became evident that, unless the Guard were placed under judicious command, it would become a participator in excesses rather than a protector. The Count de Lafayette was thereupon elected to the command of the Central National Guard at Paris.

Lafayette, whose loyalty was unimpeachable, and who believed the conservation of the monarchy to be indispensable to the happiness of France, proposed, on assuming the command, that the monarchical colour, *white*, should be added to those of the city; and thus arose that famous tri-colour, an amalgamation of the souvenirs of the past, which was to be the guide and herald of the people in the path of future greatness. When Louis XVI. had recalled Necker, and dismissed the troops assembled near Paris, he appeared before the people to give his formal sanction to the Revolution. He entered Paris on the 17th of July, 200,000 men, women, and children, armed with every description of weapon, from a musket to a pitchfork, assembled to greet him. The Mayor offered him the tri-coloured cockade of the National Guard. He placed it in his hat, and announced his approval of the formation of a citizen guard. By the 3rd of August, the National Guard had adopted an uniform—blue coats, with red cuffs and collars, and white lappels; white breeches and waistcoats; and before the 10th of the month, the greater portion of the sixty districts had caused their colours to be blessed, and had provided themselves with drums and bands of military music.

During the course of the Revolution, the National Guard exerted itself much to preserve order, control popular excesses, and maintain intact the institutions which arose out of a new-born liberalism grafted on the monarchy. It opposed itself, however, to the King's intentions to retire to St. Cloud, and this instance of disobedience led Lafayette to resign the command, which, however, at the earnest solicitation of fifty-one battalions, he subsequently resumed. When, at a later period, he actually did retire, his command was commemorated by a medal, the *adieu* of the Guard, and the presentation of a magnificent sword. Subsequently, the National Guard underwent a special organisation, was placed on pay and allowances, and acquired, from its drill and discipline, a high military character. So popular, in fact, had the force become, that, in 1791, a number of women sought admission to the service, and the formation of a female battalion was meditated. It was in 1792, when, at the instance of Louis XVI., a German army, under the Duke of Brunswick, appeared upon the frontier to aid the cause of monarchy *versus* revolutionary principles, that the National Guard went forth to meet a foreign enemy. Although great

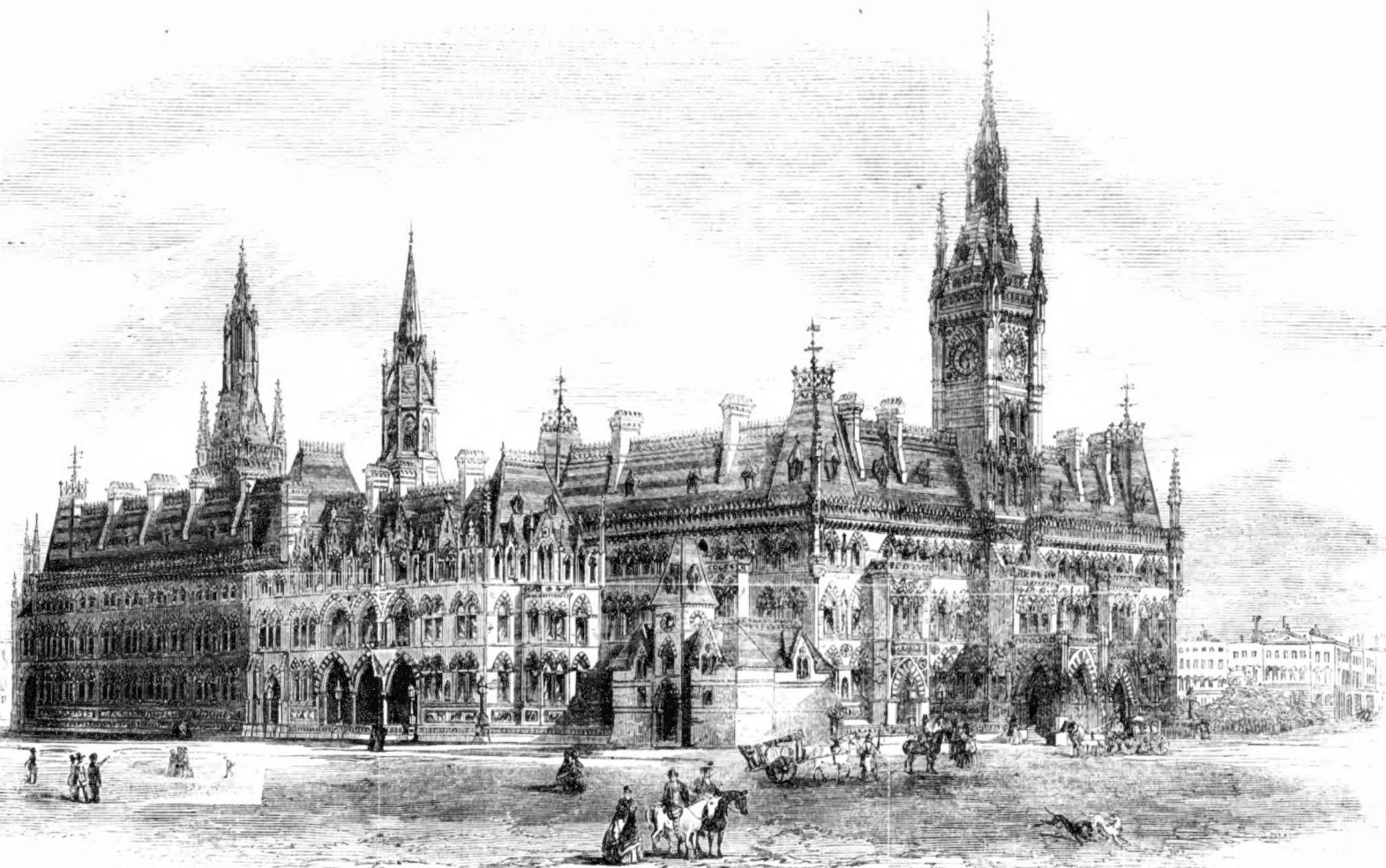


THE BAND OF THE FRENCH NATIONAL GUARD.—(FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY HERBERT WATKINS.)

numbers of the Guard had been withdrawn to recruit the regiments of the Line, the force was nevertheless sufficiently respectable to confront the foe, and, under Dumouriez, fought several battles, and held the Germans at bay. But the loyalty of the National Guard could not long resist the Republican enthusiasm. Before the execution of the King, the Guard, springing from the people, became the Guard of the people. The actual flight of the King alienated them completely.

In the confusion which followed for some years, the National Guard fell into a state of decadence; it was too monarchical and constitutional for the violent Republicanism which deluged France with blood. Alterations were continually made in its composition, the command fell into bad hands, discipline was relaxed; and, in fine, it became perfectly useless, either as the guarantee of internal safety, or the nucleus of an army. At this juncture (1797) General Pichegru, in a

report to the Council of Five Hundred, said:—"The only remedy for the evils which threaten the country is the re-organisation of the National Guard. We shall never have liberty without it. In its bosom was formed that numerous battalion which all at once presented themselves to the eyes of astonished Europe, and which was found armed and almost disciplined when the country was in danger. Never was an appeal made to the National Guard that did not receive an ener



DESIGN FOR THE WAR OFFICE.—(FRITCHARD AND SEDDON, ARCHITECTS.)—PREMIUM, 1857.

getic reply. Let its re-organisation be to the citizens a signal of re-union."

But, although the suggestion of Pichegru was approved, it was not until the Empire (1805) that the force received a new organisation—an organisation, however, which amounted to a complete suppression. Napoleon reserved to himself the formation, at his pleasure, of legions composed of men aged from twenty to sixty, who were to defend the interior and the frontier fortresses only. He appointed all the officers himself, added silver epaulettes to the old uniform, and had the words "National Guard" inscribed on each button; but the individuality of the corps was extinguished. Napoleon's plan was, however, thwarted by war. He soon required all the levies for Spain and Germany, and Paris was left without a National Guard. In 1813, the re-establishment of the Guard was pressed upon him as a great protective necessity. He resisted it for some time, because he was averse to give arms to the citizens of Paris, who might turn them against himself. But the capital stood in need of defence; the enemies of France were pressing towards the centre of the empire. Therefore, on the 8th of January, 1814, a decree went forth for the creation of a National Guard, of which the Emperor named himself the commander-in-chief. It had all the despotic features of its immediate predecessors; the popular element was entirely ignored. No power was given to the men to elect their own officers; puerile distinctions (always the source of jealousy) were made between grenadiers and fusiliers—between the battalions *d'élite* and others. Nevertheless, the corps soon attained a certain organisation, and when Napoleon departed to join the army then opposing the advance of the Russians and Prussians, he assembled the officers, and publicly consigned to the Guard the protection of the Empress and the little King of Rome, in case, as he expected, the manœuvring he might be compelled to make would bring the enemy to the walls of Paris. Still, so jealous were the officers of the Line and the Staff of the "National" corps of citizens, that General Clarke (Duke de Tetra) refused to give them arms or ammunition, alleging that there were not a sufficiency in store for the regular troops. It was not until the Allies actually reached the environs of Paris that the *matériel* of war was distributed, and the National Guard, animated by a noble patriotism, gloriously defended the heights of Montmartre and the approaches to Paris until all resistance became useless. It has been well written that "the defence of Paris, in 1814, forms one of the most brilliant pages in the history of the National Guard." Had Napoleon formed a more just and generous appreciation of such a corps, Paris might possibly have been held until his arrival.

The return of the Bourbons caused the substitution of the white cockade for the tri-colour. Louis XVIII. entered Paris in the midst of the National Guard, to whom the King and Monsieur, his brother, were very polite; but the air of condescension with which they recognised the service of the Guard was not calculated to ensure its devotion or engage its affection. Gladly, then, did the National Guard welcome the re-appearance of Napoleon in 1815. The tri-colour was resumed, and Napoleon, profiting by experience, issued such orders as would have rendered the civic force equally effective with the rest of the army, had a prolonged power been vouchsafed to him. The 18th of June saw that power annihilated on the plains of Waterloo. Again were the Bourbons in the ascendant, and again was the National Guard practically derided. The white cockade was placed in their caps, the white flag was borne by their ensigns, but they were degraded and neglected in every way, and preference shown to new corps of Royal creation. One incident only cast lustre upon the Guard. It was when a detachment was brought into the Chamber of Deputies to arrest the Deputy, Manuel, a courageous and popular speaker. It refused, upon an appeal from the orators of the Left, to violate the sanctuary of the National Representation! Soon after this, the National Guard was destroyed.

Phoenix like, the corps again sprang into existence in 1830. It had not put aside its uniform. At the sound of the cannon of the revolution of the three days, which put an end to the Bourbon dynasty, the resurrection of the National Guard was proclaimed. Hundreds of individuals in the costume of the corps are seen fighting at the barricades in the interests of the people and moderate liberty. Numbers fell to the fire of the royal troops. The Orleans dynasty, established on the wreck of the Bourbon régime, gave permanence to the Guard, and under its old general, Lafayette, it rallied round the throne which it hoped would recognise Republican institutions. The corruption of the Orleans Government—the substitution of dynastic for national interests—gave to the new power but a brief existence. In seventeen years, Louis Philippe was hurled from his throne during another of those violent commotions which had distinguished France during the previous sixty years. In the last struggle of 1848, the National Guard sided with all the rational section of the people, and from that time to the present it has been found a steady supporter of the Imperial throne.

The band of the National Guard enjoys a high reputation for the excellence of its organisation and its high cultivation, and will be found an important element in many of the musical entertainments about to be offered to the notice of the public.

ANIMALCULA IN WATER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ILLUSTRATED TIMES.

Dublin, May 10th, 1858.

THE appearance in your last publication of some diagrams, illustrating the condition of London water, has induced me to offer a few remarks on the subject, which may not be uninteresting to some of your readers.

The presence of infusorial animalcules in water is commonly accepted as a proof of its impurity, or, rather, the impurity is supposed to consist of the animalcules themselves. An inspection of the varied forms of animal life which float about in the microcosm of a drop of water is generally productive of disgust. As these creatures do not meet with fair play, I may perhaps be allowed to say a few words in their defence. It has become fashionable for microscopists to keep a collection of different varieties for examination; but whilst admiring their structure and organisation, and watching their eccentric evolutions, the great purpose for which they are created is too frequently lost sight of. So far from being necessarily allied with impurity, they are found in mountain streams as clear and sparkling as one could wish to drink from. Others dwell by hundreds in each drop of ocean water under circumstances which render decomposition impossible. Let no one imagine for a moment that animalcules were created to produce disgust. Every being on the earth, or in the waters which cover it, has its mission of usefulness, and the infusoria are not without theirs.

They perform in water almost the same function which plants do in the air, viz., the removal from it of gases which would be deleterious to animals. They are to all intents and purposes scavengers, and right busily do they work.

In some experiments made by Count Ramford, organic matter, contained in a bell glass of pure water, was exposed to sunlight. After some days, a greenish tinge was observed in the fluid, which, when examined with the microscope, was found to contain a great number of animalcules which had not before existed. This was not all. In the upper part of the glass had collected a quantity of pure oxygen—a gas, the evolution of which was the best possible proof of the process of renovation which had taken place.

But yesterday and no trace of animal life could be discerned. To take its non-existence as a proof of the purity of the water would have been an evident fallacy. To-day it teems with life, and to-day, so far from being putrid, the noxious products of decay are being replaced by a gas whose presence tells that decomposition has ceased.

Liebig, writing on this subject says, "It is certain that as soon as these animals can be detected in the water, the latter ceases to act injuriously to plants and animals; for it is impossible to assume that pure oxygen gas can be evolved from water containing any decaying or putrefying matters."

How this process is carried on by the infusoria has not as yet been ascertained; but thanks to Ehrenberg and the microscope, we do know something of the immense numbers who take each their share in it. Ehrenberg found by actual observation that the wheel animalcules increased so rapidly that in twelve days a single individual became the progenitor of sixteen millions of his species.

Surely with a knowledge of these facts, thankfulness for such a wonderful provision, and not disgust, should be the feelings excited when next we gaze at the inhabitants of a drop of water.

HARRY DRAPER.

LAW AND CRIME.

SOME time ago, as may be remembered, the public complaint grew loud and long against the state of the omnibus conveyances. The "busses" were alleged to be sordid in their fittings, and slow in their progression. On the strength of the agitation hereupon arising, two new omnibus companies were started. One of these promised to render the "bus" a desirable means of conveyance, and with a view to this result, proposed to buy up all or the majority of the old conveyances hitherto employed in the traffic. The other, instead of promising, caused to be built improved carriages, in which the *desiderata* of the public were fulfilled, by vehicles since favourably known as Saloon Omnibuses. The first named company have not, so far as appears to London travellers, done anything towards any other object than the establishment of a monopoly for the benefit of the shareholders therein. This monopoly, moreover, has been a sordid one to be upheld by means which no honest man can consider otherwise than unfair. A system to which the name of "nursing" has been given, has been established, and has formed the ground of several investigations before the authorities. The plan is, that when one of the Saloon omnibuses, constructed in accordance with modern science and requirements, starts upon its journey, a couple of filthy, rickety, old omnibuses, the refuse of the ancient system start also, one before, and one behind, to impede its progress and custom, and to annoy its passengers in every possible way. The consequence of this and similar tricks of monopoly, has been the setting in of a strong current of popular feeling against their projectors. Some time since, a petition for the winding-up in bankruptcy of the Saloon Company was publicly advertised. The newspapers were subsequently written to upon the subject, and the public were assured that the petition would be opposed with probable success. It was opposed, a few days since, and successfully. It was necessary to prove on behalf of the petitioner that he had lost the greater portion of his capital. The counsel who supported the petition gave in on his own showing, that this was not the case, although he founded his statistics on the valuation of a Mr. Lloyd Jones, the mention of whose name in connection with the affair excited shouts of laughter, for some cause which we confess to be a mystery, so far, to ourselves, but which probably had its foundation. The petitioner on his examination confessed to having procured the signatures to a circular produced, of two female children aged respectively 10 and 11, and to having said that he would break up the company if it cost him five hundred pounds. The petition was dismissed with costs, amid tumultuous applause from a highly demonstrative auditory. It is but justice to state that the petitioner declared that the petition had not originated with the rival company. But he knew the secretary of that company, and the secretary had offered to purchase the Saloon Company's stock at a valuation. The petitioner was a holder of 150 shares in the Saloon Company and had publicly offered shares at a discount. But holding 150 he had only thus offered for sale 149, and "could not say" why he had been desirous to retain one share. At the close of the case, and on his departure from the court, he received tokens of marked disrespect from persons who had heard his evidence.

Londoners, who in pleasant autumn time take that most rational and delightful of all recreative trips, a pedestrian tour in their own native land, may occasionally contemplate, with curious interest, in some rustic village, an antique, time-worn erection of timber, easily recognised as the stocks. Of course it has long fallen into disuse, with other implements of torture—the rack, the cucking-stool, and the whipping-cart. For it was an implement of torture equally with these. Let any one who doubts it try to sit upon one dining-room chair, with his feet thrust through the upper bars of another, and on a level with his chest, for one hour. This will be a paradise to the stocks, but yet painful enough. But it seems that the stocks have not even yet fallen into desuetude. Certain rural justices have affinity with them. A few days ago five honest labourers were brought before the rustic Rhamanthuses of Leeds charged with the following heinous offence:—The boiler of a cloth-mill fell out of repair on a Saturday. Unless it could be repaired between that day and Monday, sixty men would have been thrown out of employ for one day at least of the following six working days. Some of these may be supposed, not unreasonably, to be the "bread-winners" of families. So the proprietors of the mill resolved on having the works repaired upon the Sunday. A statute of that remarkably pious and exemplary prince, Charles II. (whose last Sabbath on earth was spent at cards in bad female society), was brought into play, not against the proprietors, but against the humble operatives employed to perform the labour. The rural justices evidently considered the preservation of one-sixth of the means of a week's existence to sixty households less a matter of pious necessity than the expropriation of an ass from a pit, or perhaps (which is more likely) they did not trouble themselves to refer to that Divine precedent. Three of the defendants could not be identified, and therefore got off, which is odd, but shows that even rural justices cannot always do wrong. The others were fined 15s. each, and in default of payment were sentenced to three hours in the stocks! If the men of Leeds have the temper of the men of London, we wonder how long the stocks would have stood with two honest labourers inside and a beadle to guard them!

A man with a rich brogue, who recently imposed upon several London journals by passing himself off as Count Borronco, and furnishing fictitious reports of an Italian Conference, has been arrested while lecturing on electro-biology at Reading, as Doctor Tucker. Mr. Langley, of the "Morning Star," was the first to explode the imposture, which that journal honestly acknowledged; and he afterwards incurred great personal risk in the apprehension of the "Signor," upon a cry of "French Spy" being raised among the audience at the lecture. The Signor has been since committed for trial from Bow Street upon the charge of obtaining payment for his report under false pretences—namely, that it was true. The "Times" was the paper most completely duped by the deception, inasmuch as it founded a leading article upon the report, and pretended to distinguish in one of the orations therein set forth, the "fine Roman hand" of the alleged speaker, who, like the rest, was actually in his native country at the time specified. The "Morning Star" as we have said, makes full confession and every possible reparation, but complains with justice of its fellow-victim. For the "Times" reports the case as if a mere hoax upon the "Star" penny newspaper, as if people who bought cheap papers ought to expect false news.

A dancing master named Chesney, of Pinfold, entered a public house with a friend, with whom one John Cole attempted to make a bet. Cole was known to Chesney, who cautioned his friend against the proposed transaction, alleging that Cole had some time ago cheated him (Chesney) out of twenty-five pounds. Cole immediately assaulted Chesney in a brutal manner, inflicting a severe permanent injury. The case was proved before Mr. Cresy, before whom Cole had been committed for trial. He alleged that he had compromised with the prosecutor, who acknowledged that his lawyer had paid him certain money, after deducting the law charges. Mr. Cresy repudiated the arrangement, which he stigmatised as a mockery of justice, although it was said that the committing magistrate had recommended compensation. He said "if such arrangements were admitted, a rich man could commit such outrages with impunity, while a poor man must submit to the legal consequences of such conduct; and that there would be no protection for the public if a man who could pay close to perpetrate such outrageous violence." If this be true, where is the justice of the infliction of a fine for assault at all, according to the ordinary practice at our police courts? Is it not far more just that a ruffian should compensate with a reasonable sum the victim of his violence, than that he should be mulcted for the benefit of her Majesty? There is, certainly, a law against the compounding of a felony, but even this is comparatively modern, having been framed expressly to catch the notorious Jonathan Wild. There is no law against the compounding of a misdemeanor, and when this happens to be, as in the present case, of a purely personal character, the sooner and the more handsomely it is compounded, the better for the injured party, whom lawyers, with strange perversity, sometimes affect to treat with little consideration in such matters.

The boy, who, following the instruction of a bystander, struck his

antagonist in a street-fight under the ear, thereby killing him, was convicted of manslaughter and received a nominal sentence. The bystander (an inspector of police), who counselled the blow, was sentenced to three months' hard labour. We have already commented upon the case, and our views receive confirmation from the result.

EXTRAORDINARY ROBBERY AND FRAUD.

A most audacious robbery has been committed at the residence of Miss Constance Brown, the lady who was so skillfully personated as that of the late Miss Rose. A person presented himself at the house in which Miss Brown resided when in Dawlish, representing that he was Inspector Field, and came to search for a quantity of missing plate, which it was alleged had been stolen by Miss Brown. He wished to act as leniently as possible in the execution of his duty, but was determined, if possible, to recover the property, and he had with him other officers from London, who were necessary, support him in his search by force. He was then taken to the plate in the house was marked with the crest of the owner. The assurance did not satisfy the individual, and he threatened to search the house of everybody if any obstacle were opposed to his making a complete search. Under these threats the search was commenced. Among other things examined was a dressing-case of Miss Brown. The pretended officer took from his pocket a bunch of keys, which he said belonged to the owner of the case; and, on finding that any of them would open the case, he declared that the lock had been tampered with, and that he would break it open. The proprietor of the house offered to go and fetch a locksmith, but he was told by the officer that he could not be allowed to go out of his sight. The case was broken open, and the pretended policeman took a ring out of it, which he said he had been looking for for the last seven years. The trunks of Miss Constance Brown's maid were next examined, corded, and sent off to the railway station by the proprietor of the house, at the direction of his visitor. The lady's plate-chest was next thoroughly overhauled, having been broken open, the key could not be found, and the "policeman from London" threatened to give the proprietor of the house into custody if anything were found in the chest which did not bear his name and crest. The examination of the house and its contents having been completed, some Madras was ordered, and the pretended policeman remained till a late hour in the house. Female members of the family being grateful to their visitor for the manner in which he had performed what they felt convinced must be to him a disagreeable duty. On leaving Dawlish, the fellow had the cool audacity to call at the police-station and request the police of the town to keep a look-out on the house, which he had just plundered.

THE MURDERER TURNER.—TURNER, who is now in Maidstone Jail, awaiting his trial for the murder of his wife, has written a most extraordinary letter to a friend in Rochester. He describes himself as being as well as can be expected, and thanks his friend for his "merciful kindness" to him in his trouble. He says that the remainder of his days he shall devote to prayer and repentance, but he shall soon be in a place where his troubles are at an end. He advises his friend to be diligent in prayer, and himself is, and in some quaint poetry—whether "original or selected," we do not know—describes the effect of prayer on himself (the murderer).

"If six or sixty prayers have passed,
Pray on and never faint;
Religion never fails at last
To cheer the drooping saint!"

SHOCKING CASE OF WIFE MURDER.—A tailor, named King, of Liverpool, had been married nineteen years; he had seven children, and it was expected that his wife would soon give birth to another. They were a drunken couple, and often quarrelled, as drunken couples will do. On Tuesday week they went out together, and returned intoxicated. The mother and one of her children, a boy of ten, went to bed. King presently came up, beat the boy, and afterwards kicked the woman so severely that she died a few hours after. A coroner's jury have returned a verdict of "Willful murder" against King.

DARING BURGLARY.—A daring burglary was committed in the course of Friday night or Saturday morning at the waterside premises of Messrs. F. and W. White, corn merchants of Upper Thames Street. It is supposed to have cost one of the thieves his life by drowning in attempting to carry an iron chest. The premises, although very extensive, are left unprotected by night, with a river frontage between Southwark Bridge and Que's Wharf. The thieves met with little difficulty in getting into the wharf, where they commenced with crowbars and wedges to break open the counting-house, possessing themselves of several sums of money which were in the clerks' desks. Their principal object, however, was an iron safe in Mr. White's counting-house, and being unable to force it open they contrived to get it out of the office and carry it to the wharf wall. But in lowering it into a skiff which they had got alongside (it being high water at the time), its great weight overcame them, for it evidently fell upon the edge of the boat, capsized it and sunk, carrying the boat with it. It is surmised that some of the gang must have been in the boat at the time. If so, one of them probably lost his life, for at daybreak the body of a man who had evidently been drowned but a short time previously, and of whom nothing yet is known, was picked up in the river at Blackfriars. The safe was found embedded in the mud alongside of the wharf wall. It required three men to get it up, and the contents (about 2 cwt. of copper money), was found safe. The skiff has "J. White, Custom House, No. 4,877," painted on it.

BURGARS FOILED.—A burglary was committed at the residence of Mr. Woolnough, of Halsted, on Saturday. The burglars obtained entrance by the back door, which was opened by "starring" an adjacent window, and then proceeded to ransack the lower part of house, collecting an old watch, silver spoons, a teapot, and some other articles. After devouring some bread and meat, they then ascended, armed with a bludgeon, to the bed-room occupied by the Misses Woolnough. They awoke and raised an alarm, which the ruffians attempted to suppress, by throwing paper in the ladies' eyes, and setting them by the throat. An alarm was also made to force a handkerchief in Miss Woolnough's mouth, but she still continued to resist, which elicited from one of the men the only remark made during the attack, that "she must be devil." The ladies awoke Mr. and Mrs. Woolnough, who were sleeping in an adjoining apartment; on which the burglars took the alarm, and retreated by the back door, shattering the chamber which caused the disturbance, in their haste.

DARING HOTEL ROBBERIES AT CHESTER.—A man named Edmunds, merged to get into the Albion Hotel, Chester, one night lately. About midnight the next morning Sir George Armitage awoke, and saw a man in his room. Sir George called out, "What are you after?" and the fellow left the room. Sir George got out of bed and looked up and down the corridor, but saw no one, and he went into Lord Exmouth's room, next to his own, and advised him to lock his door. About half-past four, Mr. Martin, in another part of the house, was awakened, and saw a man without coat or waistcoat in his room. He called out and the fellow ran out. Mr. Martin, in jumping out of bed, was entangled in the clothes, and before he could reach the door he heard a noise as of a door close by being shut, but he could see no one. After walking about the landing a few minutes, Mr. Martin returned to his room, and sat listening for any door to be opened. He found that £3 10s. in gold had been taken from his purse on the drawers. Presently he heard the footstep of a person who proved to be the "boots," and Mr. Martin desired him to call his master. After waiting some time, the "boots" offered to lead the way to his master's room, and Mr. Martin had gone to another landing, leaving to the landlady's room, when he saw a man dressed with a hat on and a muffler round his face, walking from him. Mr. Martin went up to him and looked in his face, when the fellow asked the meaning of such conduct. Mr. Martin said he had been robbed. Edmunds said, "Do you dare to charge me with robbing you?" Mr. Martin replied, "I do not charge you, but I strongly suspect you." This altercation aroused the house. Edmunds was taken into a sitting-room, and when the muffler was removed Mr. Martin said he could swear to the identity. The prisoner, covering his face with his hands, mumbled out something, as it was thought; but, in fact, he was then putting a number of bank notes into his mouth to destroy them. Sir George Armitage, Colonel Jackson, and Mr. Oliver searched their purses, and it was found that Colonel Jackson had lost two £5 notes, Sir George Armitage a £10 note and some gold, Mr. Oliver a £50 note, and Lord Exmouth £4 10s. in gold from a purse on the drawers. In Lord Exmouth's and Sir G. Armitage's purses, silver coin had been substituted for gold. The prisoner was searched, and £18 10s. found upon him.

THE SUSPECTED MURDER IN BETHNAL GREEN.—An inquiry has been instituted respecting the death of Richard Turner, whose body was found dreadfully mutilated in the Regent's Canal last week. Little progress has yet been made, in consequence of the determination of the jury to have Mr. Taylor's opinion of the case. They memorialised the Home Secretary for the Doctor's assistance; and received for reply that the case might be satisfactorily gone into on the evidence of any duly-qualified medical practitioner at the end of London. This did not satisfy the jury. They repeated the request, which once more the Home Secretary declined to accede to. The jury then consulted again, and came to the decision that "they could not properly and conscientiously complete the inquiry without the testimony of Dr. Taylor, or another gentleman equally capable of dealing with such an important case." Meanwhile, a sister-in-law of the deceased had given some evidence. She said Turner came to her house on the 5th instant intoxicated. He slept for two hours and went away sobered. He complained of the unhappiness of his home, and said he should not return to it. His wife was mad, and an inmate of St. George's Workhouse.

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